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**McLean et al.**

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(54) **TRANSGENIC PLANT WITH REDUCED FUCOSYLTRANSFERASE AND XYLOSYLTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY**

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**C12N 15/82** (2006.01)

**C12N 9/10** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **C12N 15/8258** (2013.01); **C12N 9/1051** (2013.01); **C12N 9/1077** (2013.01); **C12N 15/8218** (2013.01); **C12N 15/8243** (2013.01); **C12N 15/8245** (2013.01); **C12Y 204/01065** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A genetically modified plant or plant cell with reduced  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity compared to a wild type plant or plant cell, wherein less than 10% of the total glycan on a protein produced by the plant or plant cell is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan and less than 3% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan is provided. In one embodiment, the plant or plant cell comprises three T-DNA insertions expressing five copies of RNAi targeting  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and three copies of RNAi targeting  $\beta$ 1,2xylosyltransferase.

**5 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets**

**Specification includes a Sequence Listing.**

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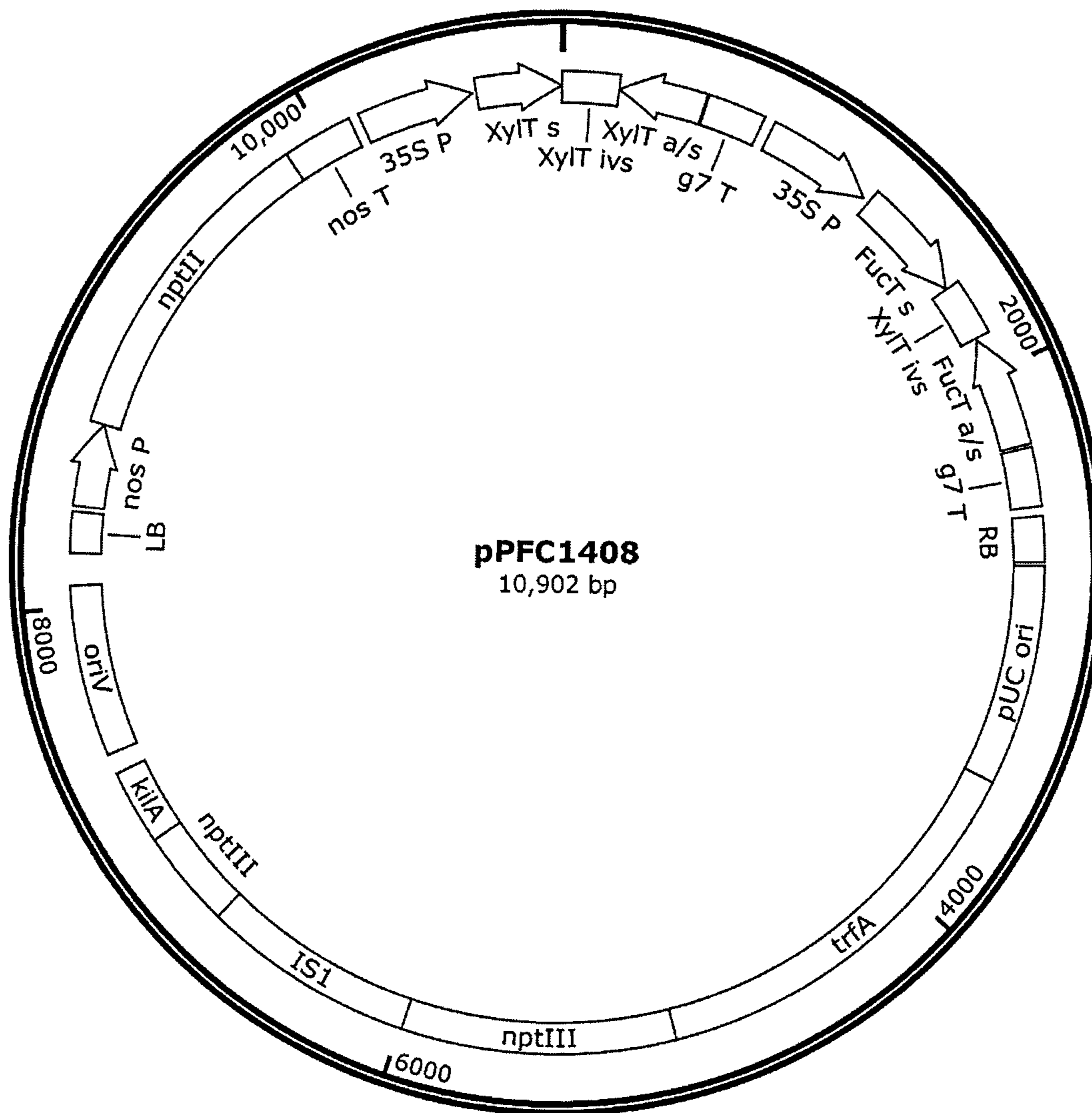


Figure 1

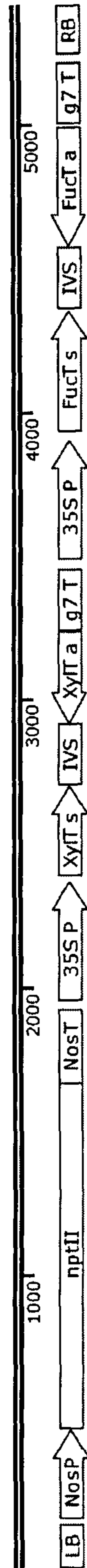


Figure 2

Anti-HRP ELISA KDFX-T0

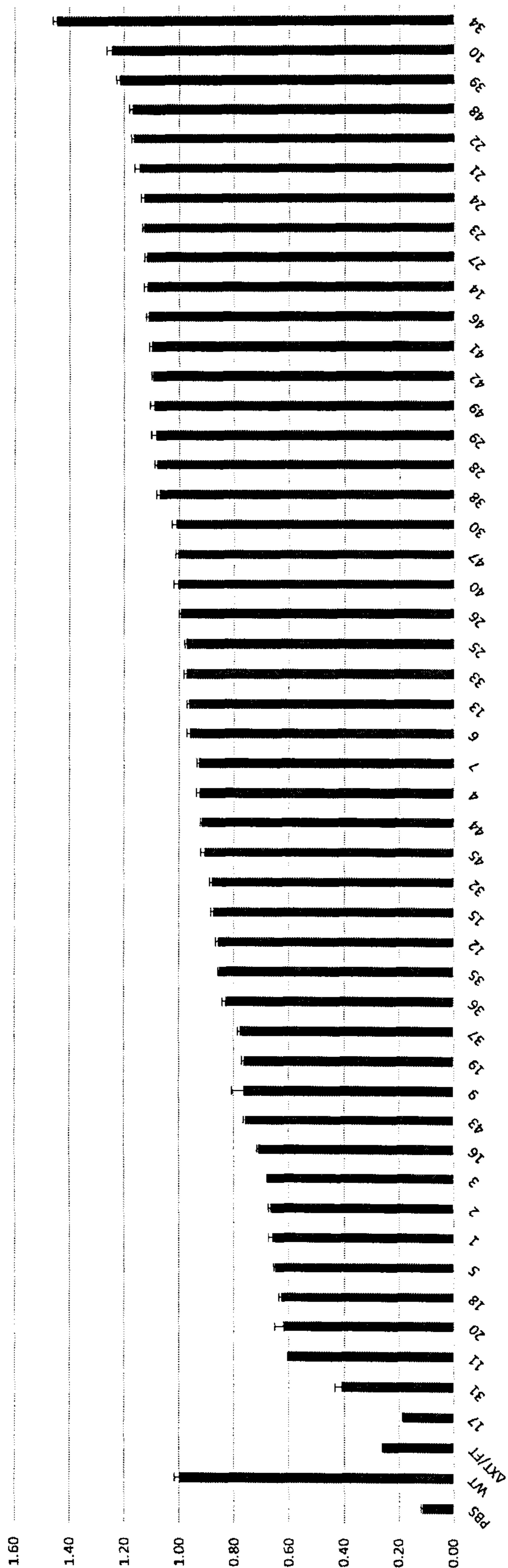


Figure 3

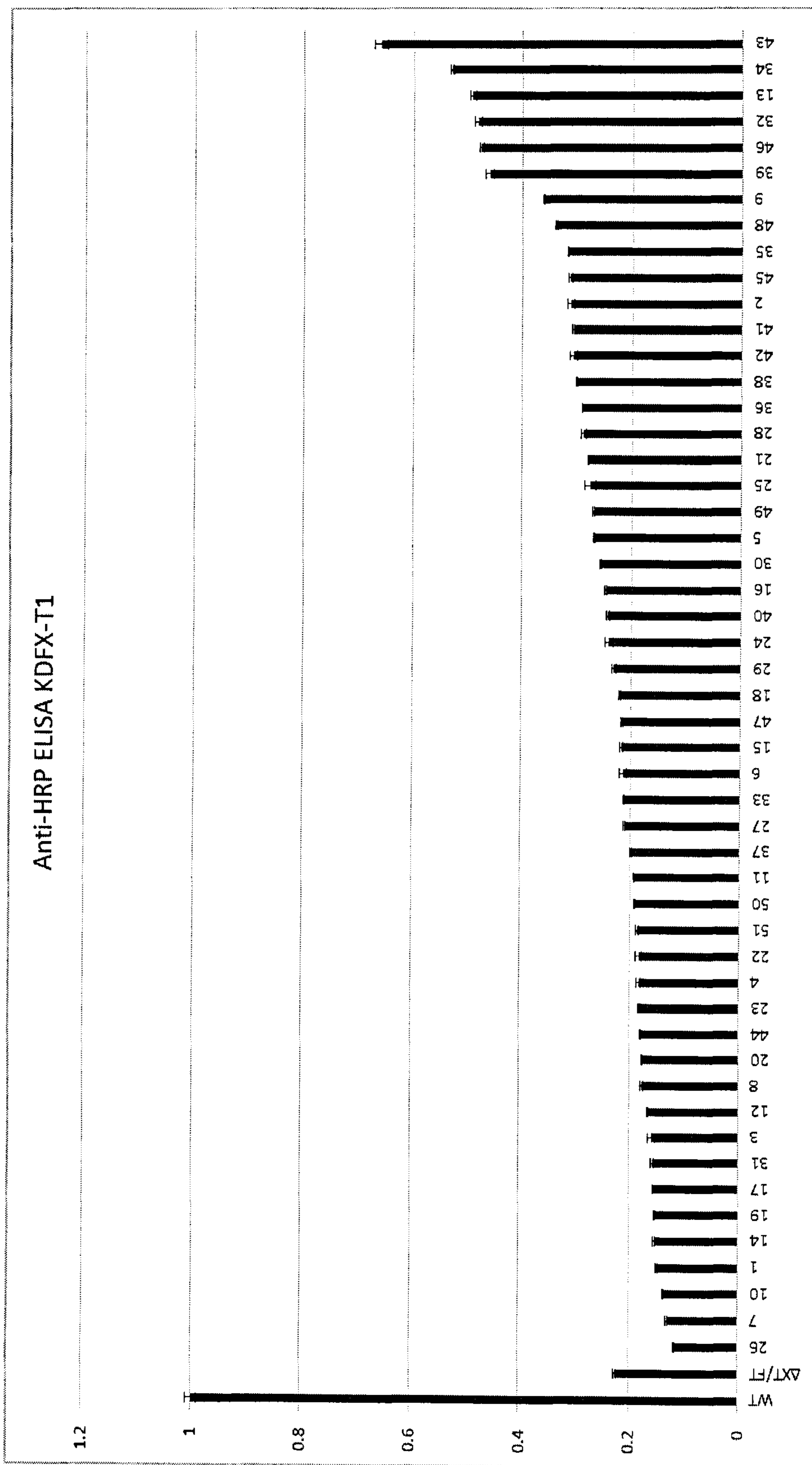


Figure 4

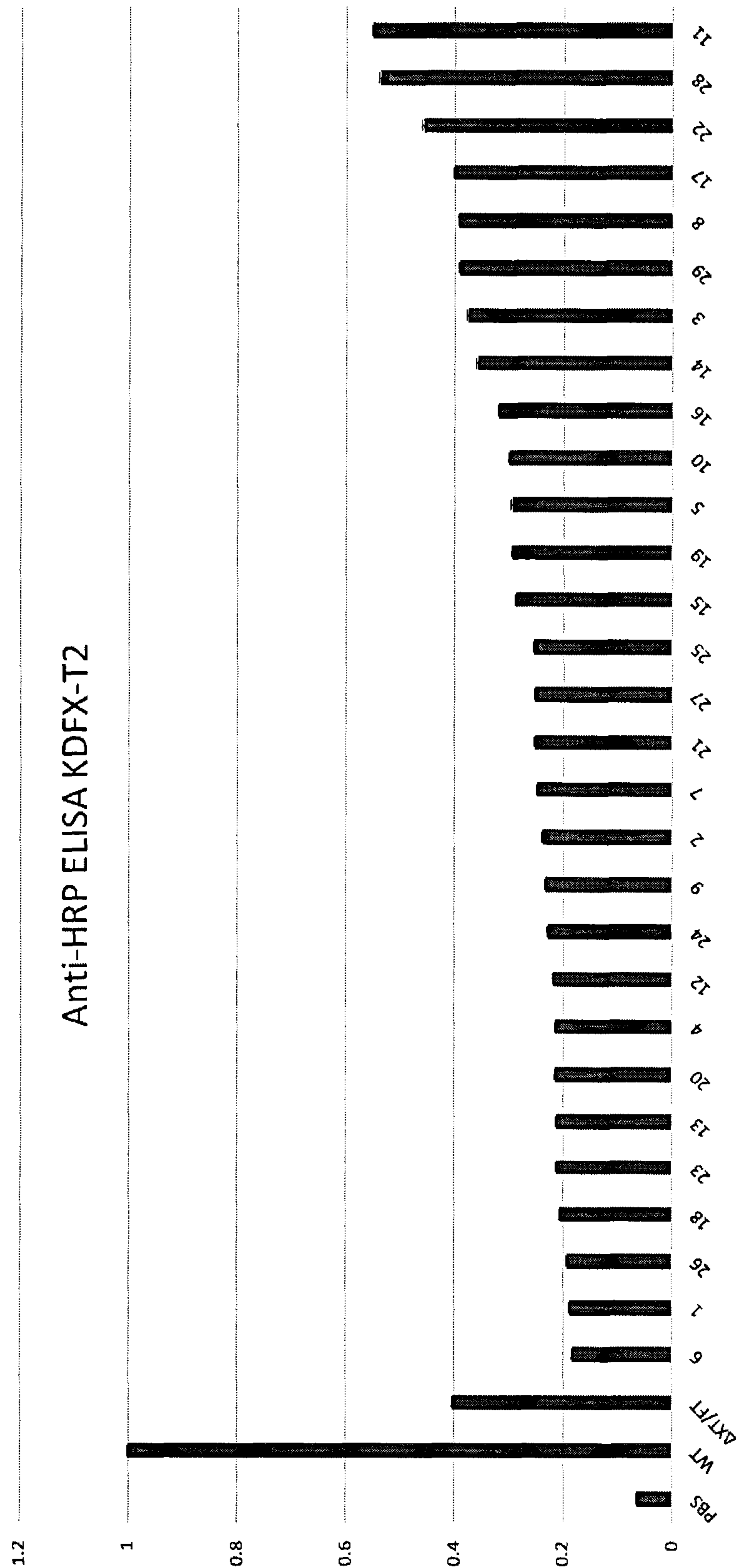


Figure 5

Anti-HRP ELISA KDFX-T3

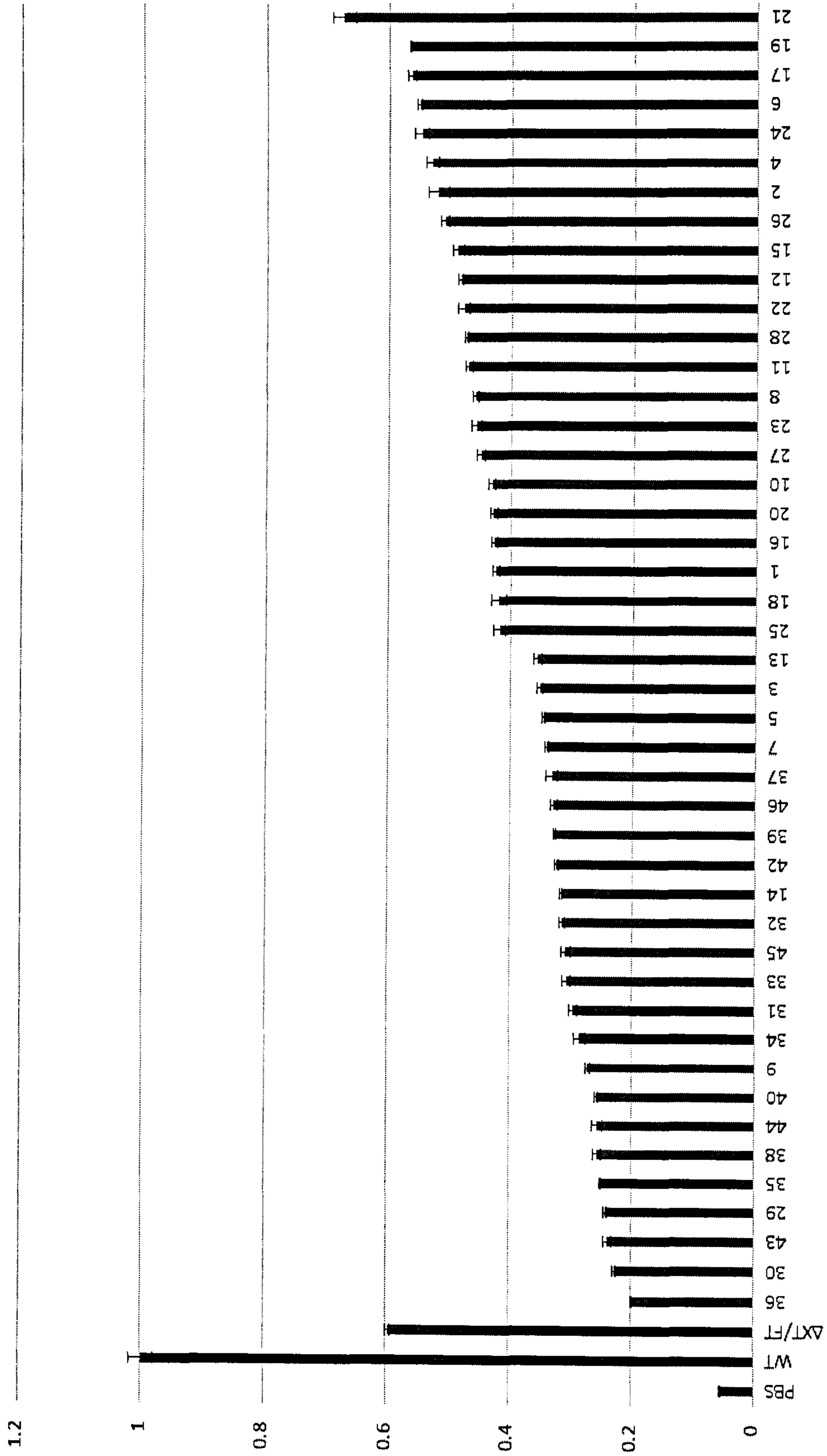


Figure 6



Anti-HRP ELISA KDFX-T4

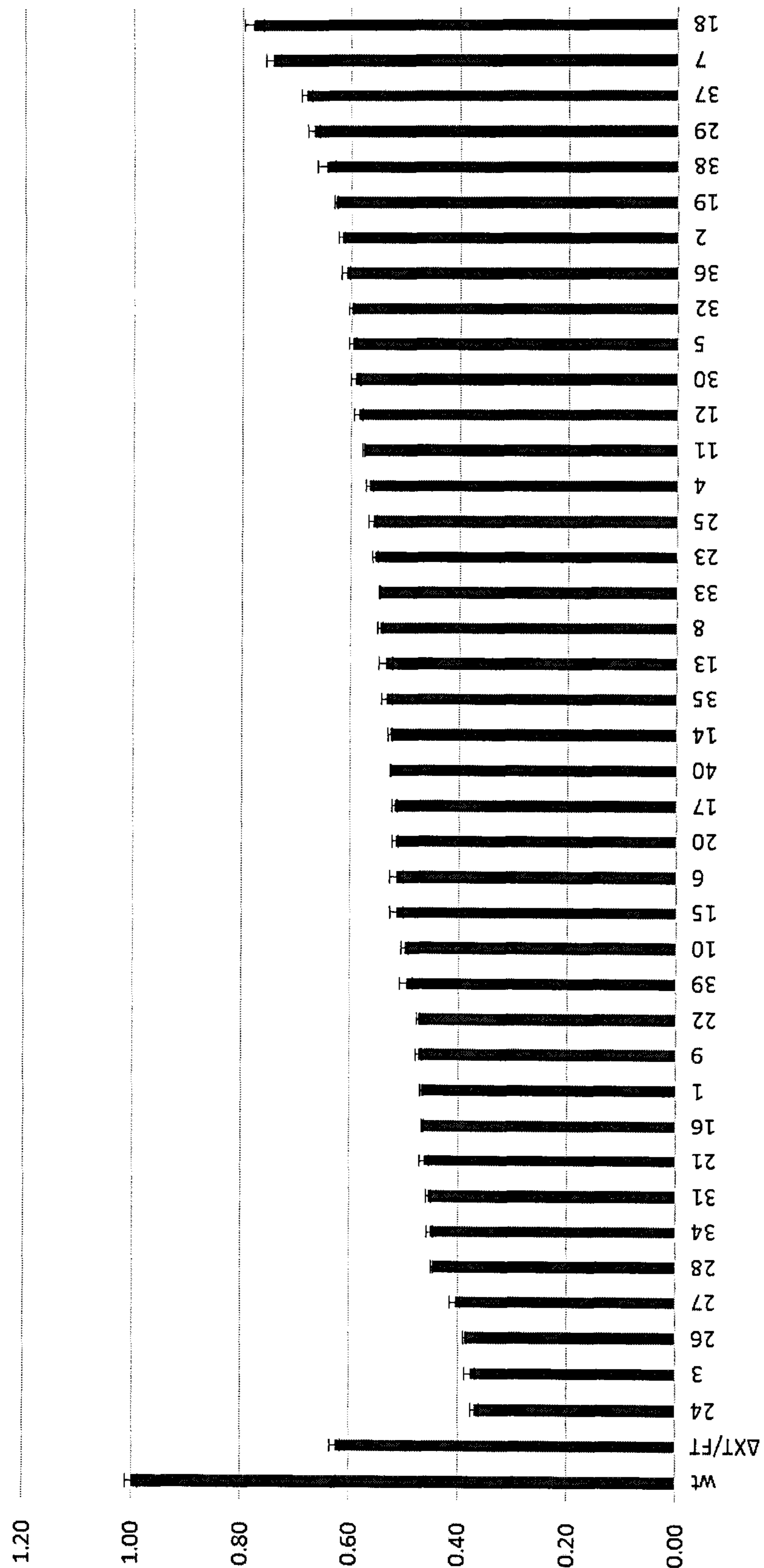


Figure 7

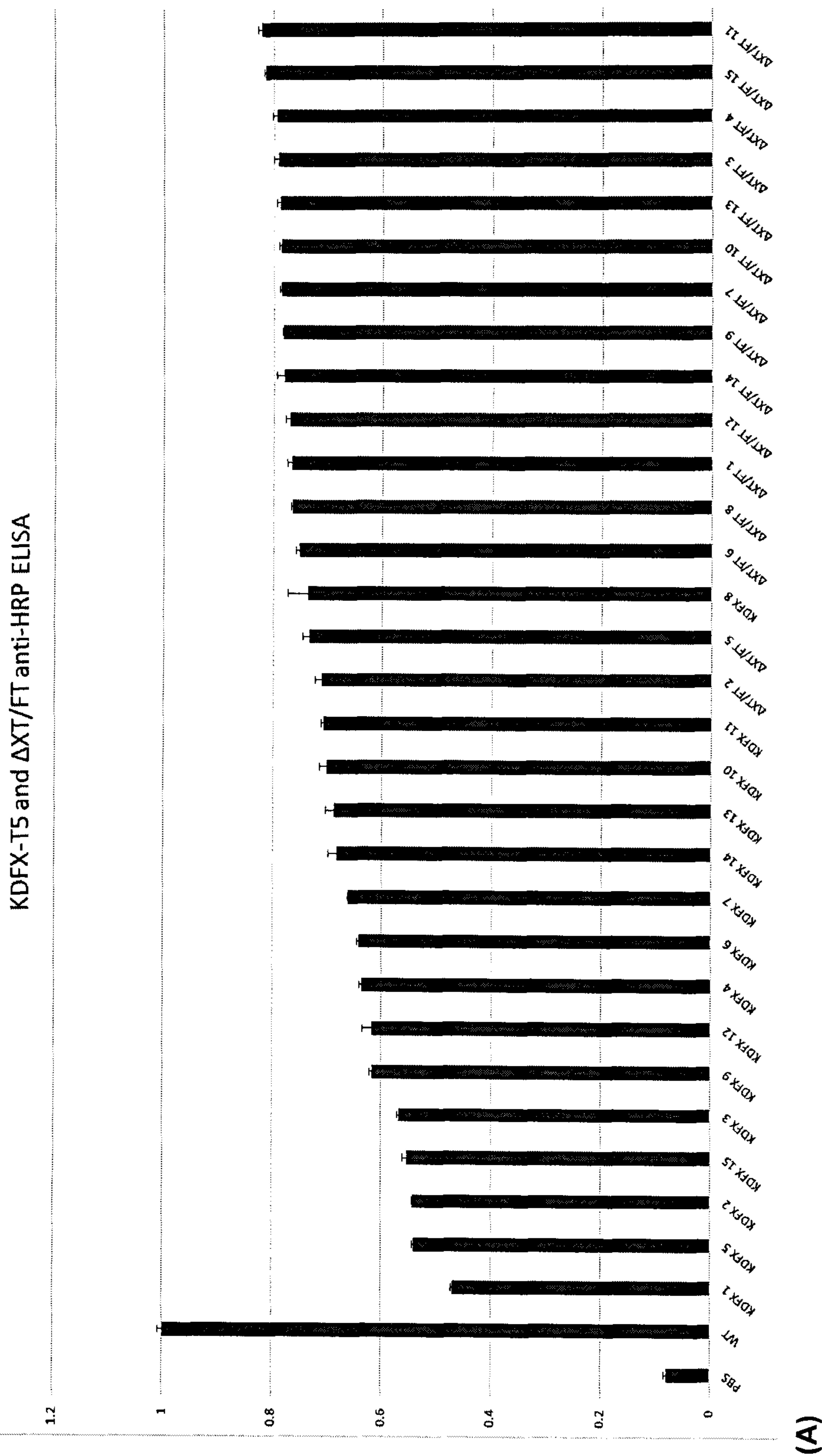
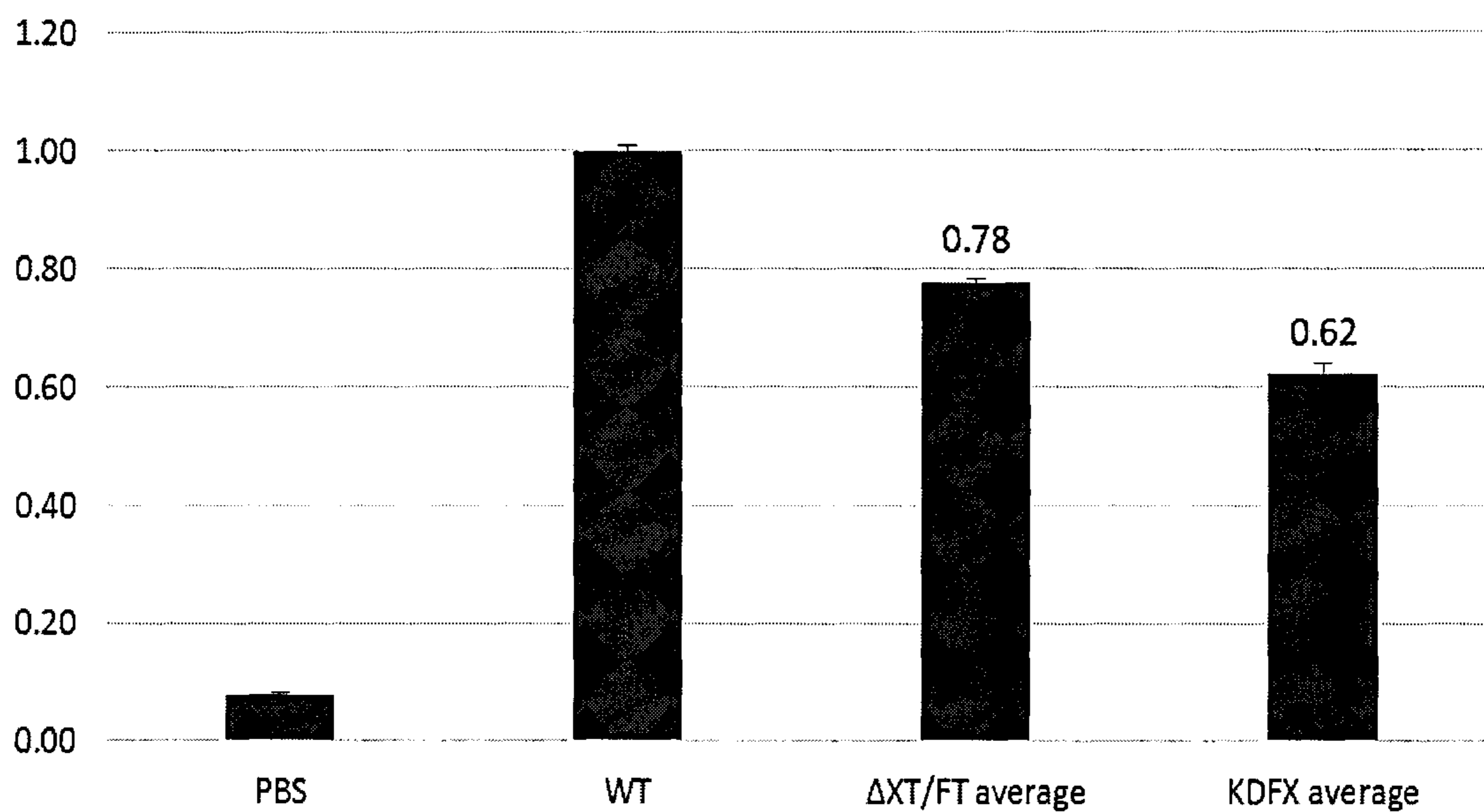


Figure 8

### KDFX-T5 and $\Delta$ XT/FT anti-HRP ELISA Averages



Sample set	Mean	Standard Error
PBS	0.08	0.005
WT	1.00	0.008
KDFX1	0.47	0.002
$\Delta$ XT/FT average	0.78	0.007
KDFX T5 average	0.62	0.019

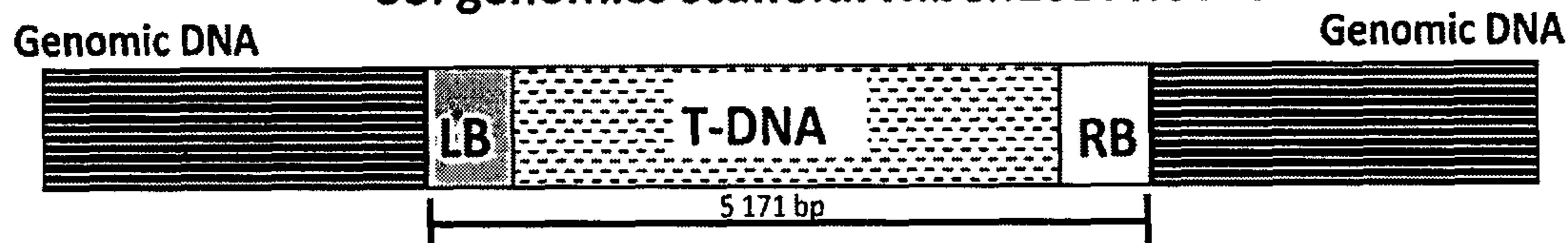
(B)

Figure 8 con't

### KDFX T-DNA insertions

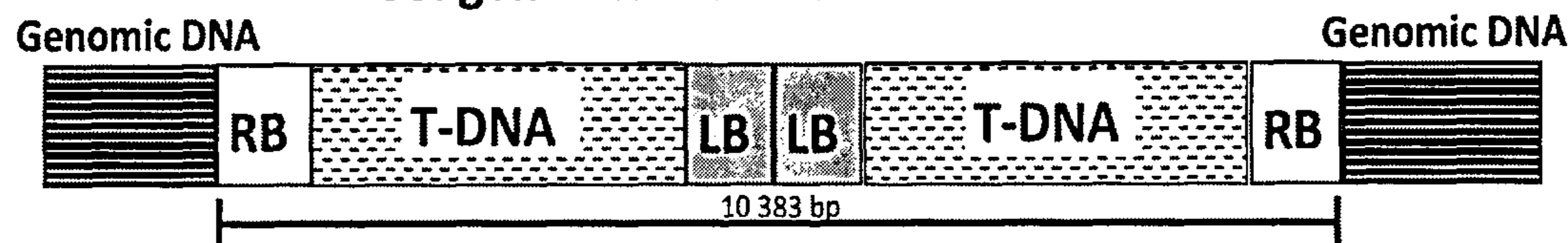
#### Insert 1

Sol genomics scaffold: Niben101Scf00158



#### Insert 2

Sol genomics scaffold: Niben101Scf03778



#### Insert 3

Sol genomics scaffold: Niben101Scf02246

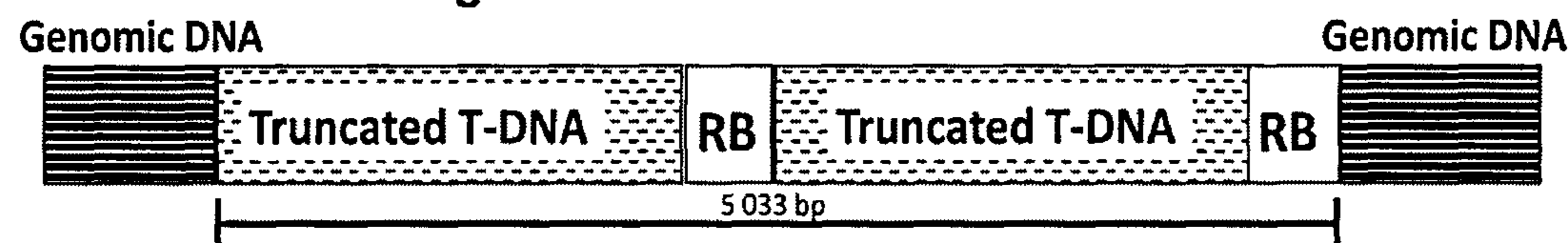


Figure 9



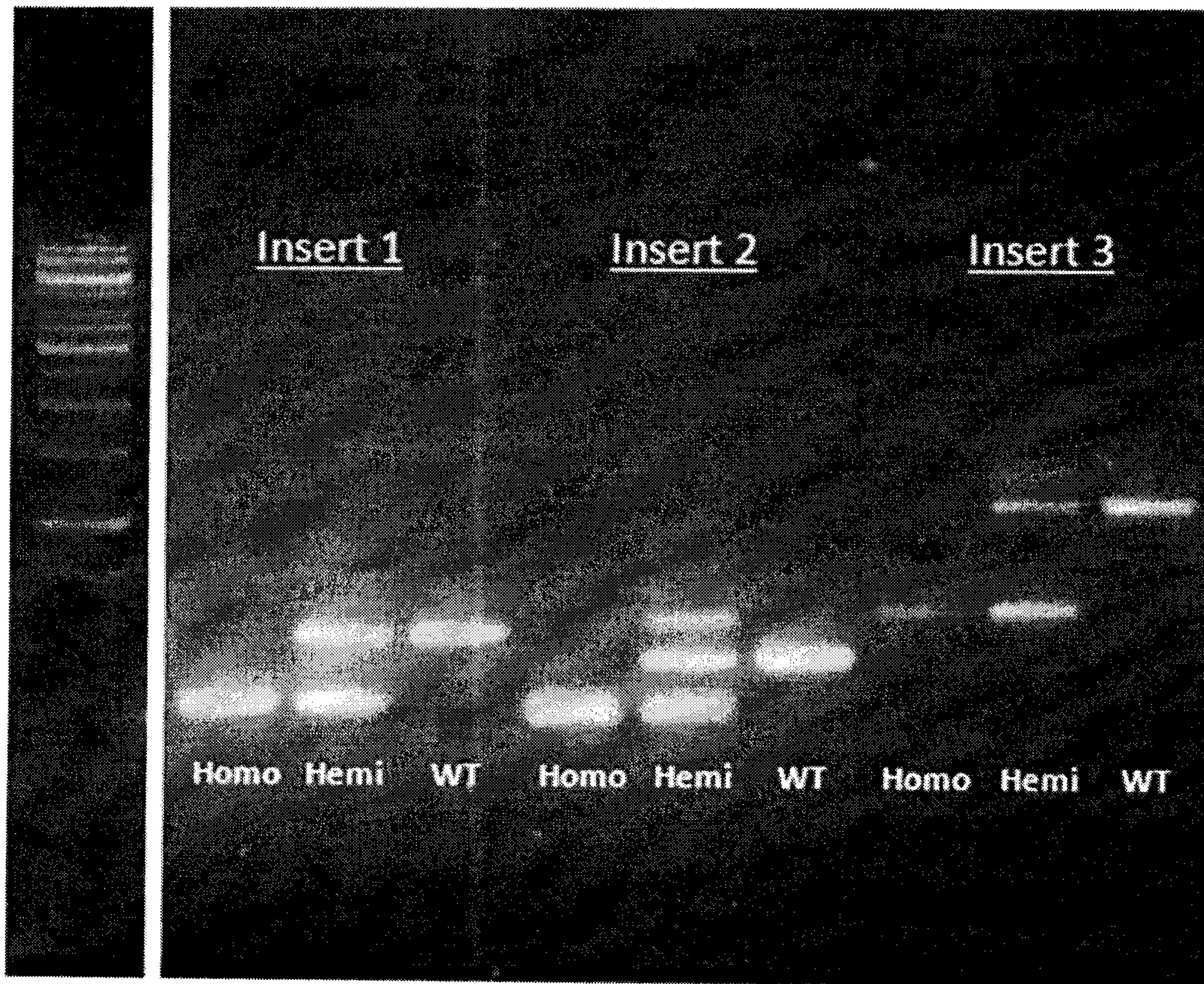


Figure 11

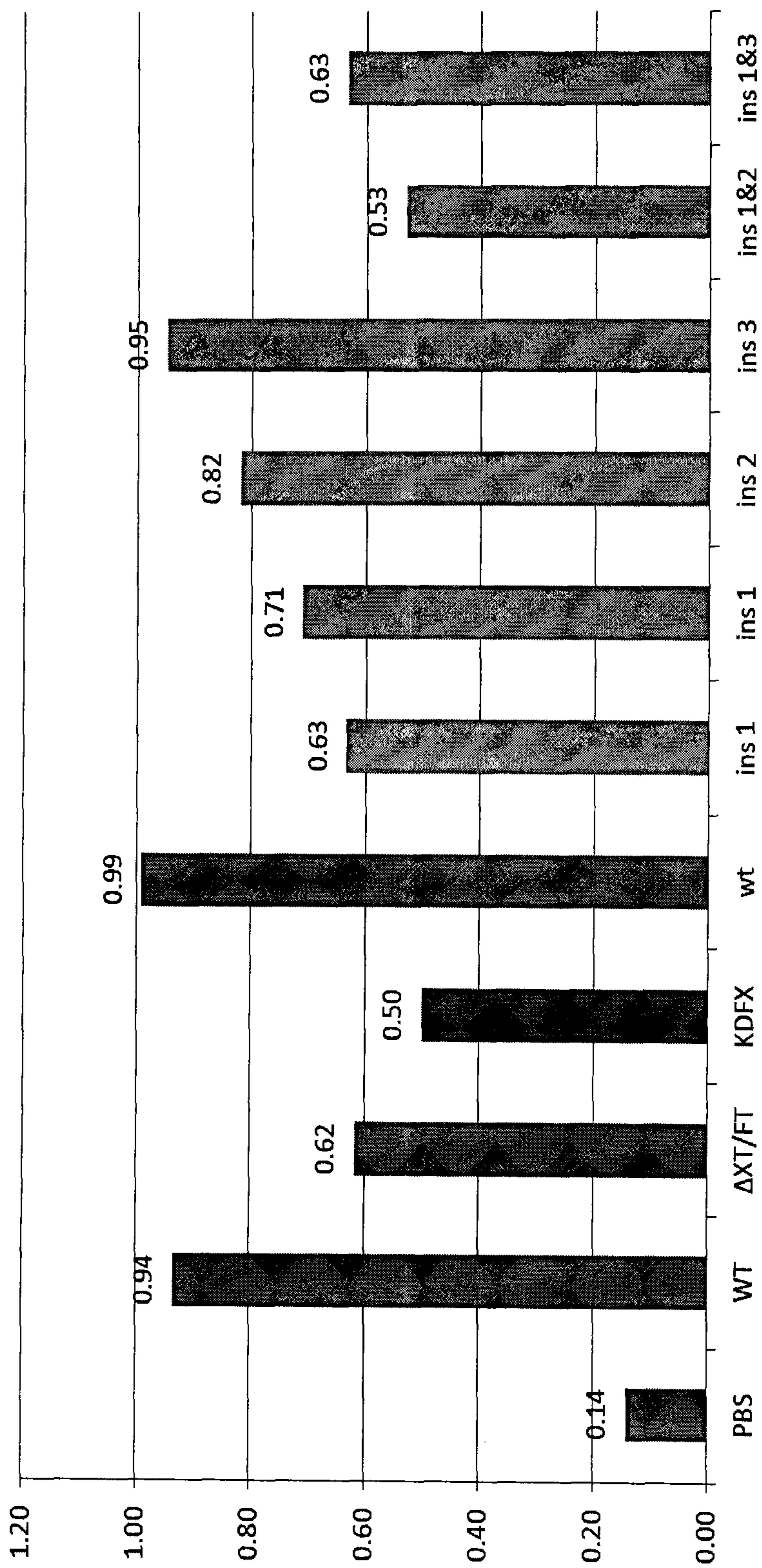


Figure 12

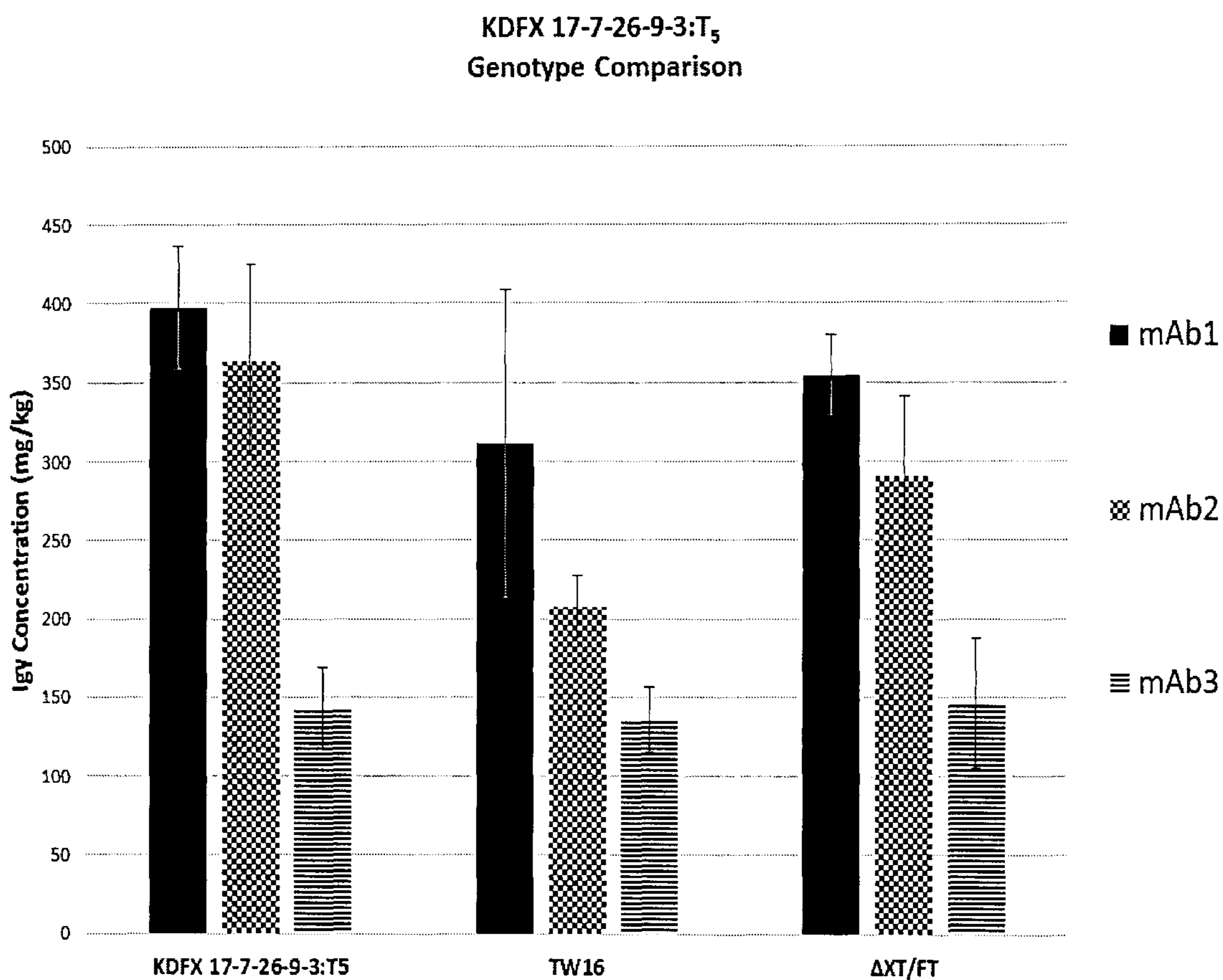


Figure 13



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## TRANSGENIC PLANT WITH REDUCED FUCOSYLTRANSFERASE AND XYLOSYLTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

This disclosure is a national phase entry of PCT/CA2017/051432 filed Nov. 29, 2017 (which designates the U.S.), which claims the benefit of priority to U.S. provisional application No. 62/428,700 filed Dec. 1, 2016, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

### INCORPORATION OF SEQUENCE LISTING

A computer readable form of the Sequence Listing “20436-P51661US01\_SequenceListing.txt” (50,688 bytes), submitted via EFS-WEB and created amended on Jan. 24, 2020, is herein incorporated by reference.

### FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a transgenic host plant for protein production wherein the plant has reduced  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity.

### BACKGROUND

A great challenge present in the production of therapeutic proteins in plant systems is ensuring that these products are not immunogenic in humans. Plant systems produce proteins carrying N-linked core  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose and N-linked core  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose which have been found to induce an immunogenic response in mice and rats (Bardor et al., 2002).

The first evidence of a human IgE-based allergic response to plant proteins bearing  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose- and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose-linked glycans was published in 1996 (GARCIA-CASADO et al. 1996). Prior, the specific cause of mammalian hypersensitivity to plant-derived glycoproteins was unknown. In this work, Garcia-Casado and colleagues demonstrated that the specific IgE response to plant-derived BMAI-1 was lost upon deglycosylation, and further that IgE antibodies from these patients are able to recognize other unrelated glycoproteins if those glycoproteins carry N-linked  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose- or  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose-containing complex glycans.

IgE antibodies directed towards fucose- and xylose-containing glycans are also cross-reactive to invertebrate animals (AALBERSE et al. 1981; AALBERSE AND VAN REE 1997). Approximately 28% of individuals allergic to honeybee venom display a strong IgE-based reaction to the  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose-linked N-glycan on phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (TRETTER et al. 1993).

Several studies have published results from intravenous administration of plant-derived proteins. The first examples describe Eleyso (*Taliglucerase alfa*), a commercially available treatment for Gaucher disease. Published reports from Phase I (AVIEZER et al. 2009) and Phase III (ZIMRAN et al. 2011) clinical trials do not indicate a specific anti- $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose- and/or  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose immune response. Both studies support the safety and efficacy of the plant-produced *Taliglucerase alfa*. A second example examines the administration of a plant-produced influenza virus-like particle vaccine (WARD et al. 2014). In this study, 280 subjects received either one or two doses of plant-produced vaccine. Forty individuals had preexisting plant allergies. No subjects developed allergic or hypersensitivity symptoms. Approximately one-third developed transient IgG and/or IgE responses to plant glycoepitopes, but without clinical symptoms.

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Evidence from plant-produced *Taliglucerase alfa* and virus-like particle studies suggest that intravenous administration of proteins carrying fucose and xylose do not elicit an IgE hypersensitivity response. However, there are several unanswered questions. First, it is not currently known if the response to fucose and/or xylose linked to a monoclonal antibody (mAb) will be more severe than those responses to *Taliglucerase alfa* and the virus-like particles. Second, the minor elevated IgG and IgE serum levels noted (although not categorized as a “response”) may negatively influence the pharmacokinetics and efficacy of a mAb, specifically in comparison to the innovator drug (i.e. development of a plant-produced biosimilar). Third, repeated dosing over time of a mAb with plant-specific glycans may elicit a slow adaptive immune response, and either reduce efficacy or cause an acute response at some point after administration. Finally, with the goal of making biosimilar products, the glycans recombinant proteins should resemble the innovator products as closely as possible.

Strasser et al. (2008) developed a stable line of transgenic *N. benthamiana* plants, called  $\Delta$ XT/FT, with reduced xylosylation and fucosylation. Although they report that tryptic glycopeptides of mAb 2G12 analyzed by LC-ESI-MS are <1% GnGnF, <1% GnGnX and <1% GnGnFX (Table 1 of Strasser et al), they show release of considerably more GnGnF glycans from endogenous plant proteins by MALDI-TOF/TOF MS (FIG. 2D of Strasser et al).

The development of  $\Delta$ XT/FT ( $\Delta$ FX) by Strasser et al (2008) was accomplished by a reduction of expression of xylosyl transferase (XylT) and fucosyl transferase (FucT) at the transcript level using RNA interference (RNAi). This technique involves the in vivo creation of an RNA hairpin which is then processed into 21-24 bp fragments which are then used to target endogenous transcripts. RNAi knock-down efficiency relies heavily on complementarity of a selected sequence to the targeted transcript. Strasser et al (2008) created two RNAi constructs: one based on the sequence of a single fucosyltransferase gene (FucT); the other, on the sequence of a single xylosyltransferase gene (XylT) from *Nicotiana benthamiana*. Two transgenic plant lines were developed: line 14, named  $\Delta$ FT; line 1, named  $\Delta$ XT. These two lines were bred to homozygosity and cross-pollinated. Progeny of this cross were analyzed by Western blot using anti-HRP antiserum. Several plantlets of the F<sub>1</sub> generation showed no anti-HRP staining and one of these was grown to maturity and named  $\Delta$ XT/FT.

However, given the base levels of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylation and  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylation still present in  $\Delta$ XT/FT, a need remains for an improved version of a *Nicotiana benthamiana* host plant demonstrating even lower amounts of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylation and  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylation for commercial production of proteins such as antibodies to be used in humans.

### SUMMARY

The present disclosure describes a new genetically modified *N. benthamiana* plant that contains three transgenic insertion loci, in total expressing five copies of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase RNAi and 3 copies of  $\beta$ 1,2xylosyltransferase RNAi. This stable, transgenic plant line produces glycoproteins with only a trace amount of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan and about 2%  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan out of the total glycan species.

Accordingly, the present disclosure provides a genetically modified plant or plant cell with reduced  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity compared to a

wild type plant or plant cell, wherein less than 10% of the total glycan on a protein produced by the plant or plant cell is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan.

In one embodiment, less than 3% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan.

In another embodiment, less than 4% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan and less than 1% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan.

In another embodiment, the genetically modified plant or plant cell comprises at least two T-DNA insertions.

In another embodiment, the at least two T-DNA insertions express three copies of RNAi targeting  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and three copies of RNAi targeting  $\beta$ 1,2xylosyltransferase.

In another embodiment, the genetically modified plant or plant cell comprises three T-DNA insertions.

In another embodiment, the at least three T-DNA insertions express five copies of RNAi targeting  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and three copies of RNAi targeting  $\beta$ 1,2xylosyltransferase.

In another embodiment, the three T-DNA insertions comprise SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 17, or sequences having at least 75% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 17, respectively. In another embodiment, the plant or plant cell is homozygous for each of the three T-DNA insertions.

In another embodiment, the plant or plant cell is a *Nicotiana* plant, optionally a *Nicotiana benthamiana* plant or plant cell.

The disclosure also provides a method of producing a protein in a plant, comprising:

- (a) introducing a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein into a plant or plant cell described herein and
- (b) growing the plant or plant cell to obtain a plant that expresses the protein,

wherein less than 10% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan and less than 3% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan.

In one embodiment, less than 4% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan and less than 1% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan.

In another embodiment, the protein is a glycoprotein.

In another embodiment, the protein is an antibody.

The disclosure also provides a protein produced by the plant or plant cell described hereon, or by the method described herein.

Other features and advantages of the present disclosure will become apparent from the following detailed description. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and the specific Example while indicating preferred embodiments of the disclosure are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the disclosure will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosure will now be described in relation to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 shows a schematic map of plasmid pPFC1408. LB, left border of T-DNA region; Nos P, nopaline synthase promoter; nptII, neomycin phosphotransferase II coding sequence; Nos T, nopaline synthase terminator; 35S P, cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter; XylT s, sense sequence of xylosyltransferase gene; XylT ivs, xylosyltransferase gene intervening sequence; XylT a/s, antisense sequence of xylosyltransferase gene; g7 T, terminator

sequence of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* gene 7; FucT s, sense sequence of fucosyltransferase gene; FucT a/s, antisense sequence of fucosyltransferase gene; RB, right border of T-DNA region; pUC ori, origin of replication sequence from plasmid pUC18; trfA, trfA gene of plasmid RK2; nptIII, neomycin phosphotransferase III gene; kilA, kilA gene of plasmid RK2; oriV, replication origin of plasmid RK2.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic map of the T-DNA region from plasmid pPFC1408. LB, left border of T-DNA region; Nos P, nopaline synthase promoter; nptII, neomycin phosphotransferase II coding sequence; Nos T, nopaline synthase terminator; 35S P, cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter; XylT s, sense sequence of xylosyltransferase gene; IVS, xylosyltransferase gene intervening sequence; XylT a, antisense sequence of xylosyltransferase gene; g7 T, terminator sequence of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* gene 7; FucT s, sense sequence of fucosyltransferase gene; FucT a, antisense sequence of fucosyltransferase gene; RB, right border of T-DNA region. The entire size of the T-DNA region of pPFC1408, including LB and RB sequences, is 5418 base pairs.

FIG. 3 shows primary transgenic plant ( $T_0$ ) extracts screened with anti-HRP ELISA. PBS, phosphate-buffered saline blank well control; WT, wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478, aka TW16);  $\Delta$ Xt/FT, line of Strasser et al. (2008); x-axis numbers indicate individual primary transgenic plant numbers. Note that 48 primary transgenic plants were screened, with primary transgenic plant average being 0.94 $\pm$ 0.034 [mean; std. error]; see Table 1). Primary transgenic plant number  $T_0$ -17 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.18 $\pm$ 0.001 [mean; std. error]) compared with  $\Delta$ Xt/FT (0.26 $\pm$ 0.001 [mean; std. error]).

FIG. 4 shows first generation transgenic plant ( $T_1$ ) extracts screened with anti-HRP ELISA. WT, wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478, aka TW16);  $\Delta$ Xt/FT, line of Strasser et al. (2008); x-axis numbers indicate individual first generation transgenic plant numbers. Note that 51 first generation transgenic plants were screened. First generation transgenic plant number  $T_1$ -17-7 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.13 $\pm$ 0.001 [mean; std. error]) compared with  $\Delta$ Xt/FT (0.22 $\pm$ 0.003 [mean; std. error]).

FIG. 5 shows second generation transgenic plant ( $T_2$ ) extracts screened with anti-HRP ELISA. PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; WT, wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478, aka TW16);  $\Delta$ Xt/FT, line of Strasser et al. (2008); x-axis numbers indicate individual second generation transgenic plant numbers. Note that 29 second generation transgenic plants were screened. Second generation transgenic plant number  $T_2$ -17-7-26 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.19 $\pm$ 0.003 [mean; std. error]) compared with  $\Delta$ Xt/FT (0.40 $\pm$ 0.006 [mean; std. error]).

FIG. 6 shows third generation transgenic plant ( $T_3$ ) extracts screened with anti-HRP ELISA. PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; WT, wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478 aka TW16);  $\Delta$ Xt/FT, line of Strasser et al. (2008); x-axis numbers indicate individual third generation transgenic plant numbers. Note that 45 third generation transgenic plants were screened. Third generation transgenic plant number  $T_3$ -17-7-26-9 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.27 $\pm$ 0.013 [mean; std. error]) compared with  $\Delta$ Xt/FT (0.60 $\pm$ 0.004 [mean; std. error]).

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FIG. 7 shows fourth generation transgenic plant ( $T_4$ ) extracts screened with anti-HRP ELISA. PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; wt, wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478 aka TW16);  $\Delta$ XT/FT, line of Strasser et al. (2008); x-axis numbers indicate individual fourth generation transgenic plant numbers. Note that 48 fourth generation transgenic plants were screened (not all are shown). Fourth generation transgenic plant number  $T_4$ -17-7-26-9-3 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.38+/-0.009 [mean; std. error]) compared with  $\Delta$ XT/FT (0.63+/-0.010 [mean; std. error]).

FIG. 8(A) shows fifth generation transgenic plant ( $T_5$ ) extracts screened with anti-HRP ELISA. PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; WT, wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478 aka TW16); 15  $\Delta$ XT/FT plants grown from line of Strasser et al. (2008), numbered  $\Delta$ XT/FT1 through  $\Delta$ XT/FT15; 15 KDFX  $T_5$  plants, numbered KDFX1 through KDFX15. Note that in total 30 fifth generation transgenic plants were screened (not all are shown). Also, 30  $\Delta$ XT/FT plants were likewise screened (not all are shown). FIG. 8(B) shows KDFX  $T_5$  generation and  $\Delta$ XT/FT averages and standard errors are given in inset.

FIG. 9 shows a cartoon modelling of KDFX T-DNA insertions 1 to 3. *N. benthamiana* genomic DNA is indicated by horizontal lined boxes, T-DNA right and left borders are indicated by gray boxes and elements in between T-DNA left and right borders are indicated by dashed boxes. Sizes are not to scale. End sequences for each insertion are given in FIG. 10. (i) Insert 1 is a single, complete T-DNA insertion. Although the T-DNA region of pPFC1408 given in FIG. 2 is 5418 base pairs, Insert 1 did not incorporate 117 base pairs from the left side of the LB sequence and likewise did not incorporate 130 base pairs from the right side of the RB sequence. (ii) Insert 2 is a double insertion consisting of two complete T-DNA regions, each of similar size to that of Insert 1. Note that the double insertions have opposite orientations. (iii) Insert 3 is a double insertion consisting of two truncated T-DNA regions. The truncations are similar in that they both involve deletions of more than 2.7 kilobase pairs of DNA sequence from and including the entire LB.

FIG. 10 shows an alignment of KDFX T-DNA Insertion sites with corresponding *Nicotiana benthamiana* genomic DNA sequences from the Sol Genomics *N. benthamiana* genome sequencing project. Black boxes indicate genomic DNA common to both *N. benthamiana* genomic DNA and the KDFX line. Insert number and Sol Genomics scaffold sequence number are given on the far left; numbers to the right of these indicate T-DNA insert nucleotide number or genomic scaffold nucleotide number. In KDFX each T-DNA insertion occurs between the black boxes, flanking T-DNA LB and RB elements are indicated by white boxes with the element description written above. During transformation, insertion of T-DNA sequences into the KDFX line caused the deletion of native sequences at the locus of insertion, these deleted sequences are indicated by grey boxes. Absence of the sequences indicated by boxes in the KDFX line is one indicator of homozygosity for the T-DNA insert at the corresponding locus.

FIG. 11 shows a genotyping assay, using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) performed to detect presence or absence of T-DNA inserts at three locations in the *N. benthamiana* genome. Multiplex reactions were performed for each T-DNA locus using oligonucleotide primers for the amplification of the native DNA and insertion T-DNA. KDFX  $T_4$  generation plant KDFX-17-7-26-9-3, which is homozygous at all 3 T-DNA loci, is indicated in the figure as "Homo." KDFX  $T_1$  generation plant KDFX-17-6 of 2016,

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which is hemizygous at each of the 3 T-DNA loci, is indicated as "Hemi." WT indicates the TW16 wild type control plant. DNA standard ladder is on the left.

FIG. 12 shows anti-HRP ELISA on total soluble protein extracts from KDFX T-DNA locus segregants. First generation transgenic plants from primary transgenic plant #17 (i.e., plant  $T_0$ -17) were screened with the three T-DNA locus-specific PCR assays (shown above) for segregants homozygous at only 1 or 2 T-DNA loci, and total soluble protein extracts of these and control plants were subjected to anti-HRP ELISA. X-axis shows controls in upper case: PBS (phosphate-buffered saline control), WT (TW-16 wild-type plant),  $\Delta$ XT/FT, line of Strasser et al. (2008)), KDFX (progeny plant from  $T_5$  generation plant 17-7-26-9-3); segregants in lower case: wt (wild-type segregant, that contains no T-DNA inserts), ins 1 (T-DNA Insert 1 homozygote; note that 2 of these plants were identified in the PCR screen), ins 2 (T-DNA Insert 2 homozygote), ins 3 (T-DNA Insert 3 homozygote), ins 1&2 (T-DNA Insert 1 and Insert 2 homozygote), ins 1&3 (T-DNA Insert 1 and Insert 3 homozygote). Note that among the 3 individual T-DNA insertion loci, Insert 1 provides the best knock-down of xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities, while Insert 3 provides very little knock-down of xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities.

FIG. 13 shows antibody expression in  $T_5$  generation offspring of KDFX 17-7-26-9-3 plant compared with wild-type progenitor (TW16) and  $\Delta$ XT/FT plant lines. Three different monoclonal antibodies (mAb1-3) were transiently expressed in several  $T_5$  offspring plants from KDFX  $T_4$  plant 17-7-26-9-3, in wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478, aka TW16) and in the  $\Delta$ XT/FT line of Strasser et al. (2008). All plants were seeded on the same date and grown in a greenhouse in soil, then vacuum infiltrated with cocktails of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strains harboring expression vectors for three different mAbs (pPFC0058, pPFC0904 and pPFC0607) all at  $OD_{600}=0.2$ . Total leaves were harvested from plants for each treatment after 7 days, homogenized in buffer, extracts were clarified by centrifugation, and mAb expression was measured using a BLItz biosensor unit (fortéBio/Pall) equipped with protein A biosensor tips. Average mAb expression (mg mAb/kg fresh weight) +/- standard errors are given for 4 plants per treatment.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure describes a new genetically modified *N. benthamiana* plant that contains three transgenic insertion loci, in total expressing five copies of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase RNAi and three copies of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase RNAi. This stable, transgenic plant line produces glycoproteins with only a trace amount of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan and about 3%  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan out of the total glycan species.

## Compositions of Matter

## Plants and Plant Cells

Accordingly, the disclosure provides a genetically modified plant, or plant cell with reduced endogenous  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity compared to a wild type plant or plant cell.

Glycosylation is one of the most significant post-translational modifications of eukaryotic proteins. Glycan functions are often dependent on the structure of the oligosac-

charide. Oligosaccharides are covalently attached to proteins primarily through two structural motifs: attached to the amide group of an asparagine, referred to as “N-linked glycans,” or attached to the hydroxyl group on serine or threonine, referred to as “O-linked glycans”.

Plant glycans carry N-linked  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose and core  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose, which are absent in mammals.  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase and  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase are the enzymes responsible for  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylation and  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylation, respectively. Accordingly, the term “ $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity” refers to the addition of a  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose to an N-glycan and the term “ $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase activity” refers to the addition of an  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose to a core glycan.

As used herein, the term “XylT” refers to genes encoding  $\beta$ (1,2)-xylosyltransferase and includes isoforms, analogs, variants or functional derivatives thereof. The term also includes sequences that have been modified from any of the known published sequences of XylT/ $\beta$ (1,2)-xylosyltransferase genes or proteins. The XylT gene or protein may have any of the known published sequences for XylT which can be obtained from public sources such as GenBank. In *N. benthamiana*,  $\beta$ (1,2)-xylosyltransferase (XylT) genes include XylT2 and XylT1 (GenBank Accessions: EF562628.1 and EF562629.1 respectively). The aforementioned sequences are incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, the term “FucT” refers to genes encoding  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and includes isoforms, analogs, variants or functional derivatives thereof. The term also includes sequences that have been modified from any of the known published sequences of FucT/ $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase genes or proteins. The FucT gene or protein may have any of the known published sequences for FucT which can be obtained from public sources such as GenBank. In *N. benthamiana*,  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase (FucT) genes include FucT1 (GenBank Accession: EF562630.1). In addition, analysis of the Sol Genomics Network draft of the *N. benthamiana* genome (available online at solgenomics.net; Fernandez-Pozo et al., 2014), reveals the presence of 2 additional putative FucT homologues for a total of 4 predicted FucT cDNA sequences in the draft genome: Niben101Scf02631g00007.1; Niben101Scf01272g00014.1; Niben101Scf05494g01011.1 and Niben101Scf05447g03009.1. Niben101Scf17626g00001.1 is likely a FucT pseudogene. The aforementioned sequences are incorporated herein by reference.

In one embodiment of the present disclosure, endogenous  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase activity is reduced by at least 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% or 100% compared to a wild type plant or plant cell. In another embodiment, the plant or plant cell has no detectable  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase activity.

In another embodiment, endogenous  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity is reduced by at least 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% or 100% compared to a wild type plant or plant cell. In another embodiment, the plant or plant cell has no detectable  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity.

As used herein, the term “wild type” refers to a plant or plant cell which is not genetically modified. Optionally, a wild type plant or plant cell has normal (non-modified), endogenous expression levels of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and/or  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase genes or proteins.

As used herein, the term “plant” includes a plant cell and a plant part. The term “plant part” refers to any part of a plant including but not limited to the embryo, shoot, root, stem, seed, stipule, leaf, petal, flower bud, flower, ovule, bract, trichome, branch, petiole, internode, bark, pubescence, tiller, rhizome, frond, blade, ovule, pollen, stamen, and the like.

Endogenous  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity can be reduced by any method known in the art. In one embodiment of the present disclosure, endogenous  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity is reduced through the use of interfering RNA (RNAi) targeting genes encoding  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase, respectively.

RNAi techniques involve stable transformation using RNA interference (RNAi) plasmid constructs (Helliwell and Waterhouse, 2005). Such plasmids (also referred to herein as vectors) are composed of the target gene or a fragment of the target gene to be silenced. The RNAi construct driven by a suitable promoter, for example, the Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter, is integrated into the plant genome at an insertion locus (also referred to herein as a T-DNA (transfer DNA) insertion locus) and subsequent transcription of the transgene leads to an RNA molecule that folds back on itself to form a double-stranded hairpin RNA. This double-stranded RNA structure is recognized by the plant and cut into small RNAs (about 21-24 bp fragments) called small interfering RNAs (siRNAs). siRNAs associate with a protein complex (RISC) which goes on to direct degradation of the mRNA for the target gene.

As used herein, the term “RNAi cassette” or “RNAi expression cassette” or “RNAi knockdown cassette” refers to a single, operably linked set of regulatory elements that includes a promoter, a sense sequence of the target gene, an antisense sequence of the target gene, a sequence between the sense sequence and the antisense sequence, which, in the methods described herein, is optionally an intervening sequence from the XylT gene and a terminator sequence.

A single vector may contain one, two or multiple RNAi cassettes. For example, plasmid pPFC1408 as described herein includes two RNAi cassettes—one targeting XylT/ $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase and one targeting FucT/ $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase.

As used herein, the term “T-DNA” refers to the entire nucleic acid molecule that is integrated into the plant genome. For example, FIG. 2 depicts a schematic map of the T-DNA region from plasmid pPFC1408, including a first RNAi cassette targeting XylT and a second RNAi cassette targeting FucT.

As known in the art, T-DNA expressed from a plasmid may integrate into a genome at one, two or multiple sites. These sites are referred to herein as T-DNA insertion loci or T-DNA insertion sites. The nucleic acid sequence inserted at the T-DNA insertion locus is referred to as a “T-DNA insertion”. For example, the genome of the genetically modified plant described herein includes three T-DNA insertions as depicted in FIG. 9.

T-DNA insertions may comprise single, double or multiple insertions of various orientations. In other words, a T-DNA insertion can express one, two, three or more copies of RNAi targeting a specific gene. For example, as depicted in FIG. 9, “Insert 2” is a double insertion that expresses two copies of RNAi targeting XylT (i.e.,  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase) and two copies of RNAi targeting FucT (i.e.,  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase).

In addition, the T-DNA insertions can be complete or incomplete. In a complete T-DNA insertion, the entire T-DNA region from the plasmid is inserted into the plant genome. In an incomplete insertion, only a portion of the T-DNA region from the plasmid is inserted into the plant genome (also known as a truncated T-DNA insertion). For example, as depicted in FIG. 9, insert 3 is an incomplete T-DNA insertion.

Accordingly, in one embodiment, a T-DNA insertion comprises a complete FucT-targeting RNAi sequence, meaning that the entire RNAi cassette targeting FucT is inserted at the insertion locus. In another embodiment, a T-DNA insertion comprises a complete XylT-targeting RNAi sequence, meaning that the entire RNAi cassette targeting XylT is inserted at the insertion locus.

The present disclosure shows that T-DNA insertions 1 and 2 (see FIG. 9), which provide three complete FucT targeting RNAi genes and three complete XylT-targeting RNAi genes confer improved RNAi knockout of FucT and XylT activities over the prior art plant lines (FIG. 12).

Accordingly, in one embodiment of the present disclosure, the genetically modified plant or plant cell expresses at least three copies of RNAi targeting  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and at least three copies of RNAi targeting  $\beta$ 1,2xylosyltransferase. In another embodiment, the genetically modified plant or plant cell expresses five copies of RNAi targeting  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and three copies of RNAi targeting  $\beta$ 1,2xylosyltransferase.

Insertions 1, 2 and 3 shown in FIG. 9 have been sequenced. Thus, in another embodiment, the three T-DNA insertions comprise SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 17, respectively, or sequences having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 17, respectively.

Sequences of T-DNA insertion loci 1-3 in the KDFX line have been determined by Illumina sequencing of KDFX line 17-7-26:T2. Insertion loci are defined here by their localization in the Sol Genomics draft *N. benthamiana* genome assembly which places inserts 1-3 at Niben101Scf00158 (392453-392503), Niben101Scf03778(97886-97914) and Niben101Scf02246(166954-167021), respectively (FIG. 10).

As is well known in the art, T-DNA insertions can be homozygous (plant has two copies of the T-DNA insertion) or heterozygous (plant has one copy of the T-DNA insertion). In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the plant, plant part or plant cell is homozygous for each of the T-DNA insertions.

In another embodiment of the present disclosure, the plant or plant cell is a *Nicotiana* plant or plant cell, optionally a *Nicotiana benthamiana* plant or plant cell.

As used herein, the term "nucleic acid molecule" means a sequence of nucleoside or nucleotide monomers consisting of naturally occurring bases, sugars and intersugar (backbone) linkages. The term also includes modified or substituted sequences comprising non-naturally occurring monomers or portions thereof. The nucleic acid sequences of the present disclosure may be deoxyribonucleic acid sequences (DNA) or ribonucleic acid sequences (RNA) and may include naturally occurring bases including adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymidine and uracil. The sequences may also contain modified bases.

Examples of such modified bases include aza and deaza adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymidine and uracil; and xanthine and hypoxanthine.

As used herein, the term "vector" means a nucleic acid molecule, such as a plasmid, comprising regulatory elements and a site for introducing transgenic DNA, which is used to introduce said transgenic DNA into a plant or plant cell. The transgenic DNA can comprise a target gene or a fragment of the target gene to be silenced via RNAi. In one embodiment, the vector is pPFC1408 as depicted in FIG. 1. In other embodiments, the transgenic DNA can encode a heterologous protein, which can be expressed in and isolated from a plant or plant cell.

As used here, the term "sequence identity" refers to the percentage of sequence identity between two polypeptide sequences or two nucleic acid sequences. To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for opti-

mal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (i.e., % identity=number of identical overlapping positions/total number of positions multiplied by 100%). In one embodiment, the two sequences are the same length. The determination of percent identity between two sequences can also be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. One non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of two sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (1990), modified as in Karlin and Altschul (1993). Such an algorithm is incorporated into the NBLAST and XBLAST programs of Altschul et al. (1990). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST nucleotide program parameters set, e.g., for score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to a nucleic acid molecules of the present disclosure. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program parameters set, e.g., to score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to a protein molecule of the present disclosure. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (1997). Alternatively, PSI-BLAST can be used to perform an iterated search which detects distant relationships between molecules (Altschul et al., 1997). When utilizing BLAST, Gapped BLAST, and PSI-Blast programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., of XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used (see, e.g., the NCBI website). Another non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller (1988). Such an algorithm is incorporated in the ALIGN program (version 2.0) which is part of the Genetics Computer Group (GCG) sequence alignment software package. When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used. The percent identity between two sequences can be determined using techniques similar to those described above, with or without allowing gaps. In calculating percent identity, typically only exact matches are counted.

The sequences of the present disclosure may be at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identical to the sequences set out within. Importantly, the substantially identical sequences retain the activity and specificity of the reference sequence.

#### Proteins

Disclosed herein is a plant or plant cell that produces a protein having reduced levels of plant-specific glycans, optionally less than 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2% or 1% plant-specific glycans. As used herein, the term "plant-specific glycans" refers to glycans normally present on proteins produced by plants but not present on proteins produced by mammals such as humans. Plant specific glycans include both  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose and  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose-linked glycans.

In one embodiment of the present disclosure, less than 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2% or 1% of the total glycan on a protein produced by the plant or plant cell described herein is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan. In another embodiment, the protein produced by the plant or plant cell

has a trace amount of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan, a non-measurable or non-detectable amount of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan or a negligible amount of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan.  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan may be measured or detected by any of the methods described herein.

In another embodiment of the present disclosure, less than 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2% or 1% of the total glycan on a protein produced by the plant or plant cell described herein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan. In another embodiment, the protein produced by the plant or plant cell has a trace amount of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan, a non-measurable or non-detectable amount of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated or a negligible amount of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated.  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan may be measured or detected by any of the methods described herein.

In one embodiment, the protein is a glycoprotein. As used herein, the term “glycoprotein” refers to any protein that has at least one carbohydrate group attached to the polypeptide chain.

As used herein, “total glycan on a protein” refers to all the glycan species on the protein and may also be referred to as the “total glycan pool”. Total glycan can be released from a protein through enzymatic or chemical means, as known in the art.

In another embodiment, a protein produced by the plant or plant cell described herein has a “humanized glycosylation profile”. As used herein, the term “glycosylation profile” means the characteristic “fingerprint” of the representative N-glycan species that have been released from a glycoprotein composition or glycoprotein product, either enzymatically or chemically, and then analyzed for their carbohydrate structure, for example, using LC-HPLC, or MALDI-TOF/TOF MS, and the like. See, for example, the review in Morelle and Michalski (2005). As used herein, the term “humanized glycosylation profile” means a glycosylation profile which contains <5% plant-specific glycans ( $\beta$ 1,2-xylose or  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose).

Levels of  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan and/or  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan can be determined by any method known in the art. For example, antibodies raised against horseradish peroxidase (HRP) display strong reactivity to xylose and plant-specific fucose linkages. Accordingly, in one embodiment, antibodies raised against horseradish peroxidase (HRP), which display strong reactivity to xylose and plant-specific fucose linkages (TRETTER et al. 1993), are used in ELISA or western immunoblotting assays to measure relative amounts of these plant-specific glycans on protein samples. These assays typically involve use of standard control proteins containing known amounts of these glycans as references.

In a further embodiment, fucose binding lectins from *Aleuria auranti*, which bind all types of fucose linkages (YAMASHITA et al. 1985), are used in ELISA or western immunoblotting assays to measure relative amounts of fucose on protein samples. These assays typically involve use of standard control proteins containing known amounts of these glycans as references.

In another embodiment, mass spectrometry (for example MALDI-TOF/TOF) is used to analyze the glycan produced by the plants described herein. Here, protein produced by the plant is treated with an enzyme (for example, PNGase A) to release the glycans. Mass spectrometry is then used to determine glycan species composition. In yet another embodiment, mass spectrometry (for example LC-ESI-MS) is used to analyze peptides bearing the glycan produced by the plants described herein. Here, protein produced by the plant is treated with an enzyme (for example, trypsin) to produce peptide fragments, one or more of which bear the glycans. Mass spectrometry is then used to determine glycan species composition.

In one embodiment, the protein is an antibody or antibody fragment. As used herein, the term “antibody” refers to an immunoglobulin (Ig) molecule and immunologically active

portions of an immunoglobulin molecule, i.e., molecules that contain an antigen binding site that specifically binds (immunoreacts with) an antigen. By “specifically bind”, “immunoreacts with”, or “directed against” is meant that the antibody reacts with one or more antigenic determinants of the desired antigen and does not react with other polypeptides or binds at much lower affinity ( $K_d > 10^{-6}$ ). Antibodies include, but are not limited to, polyclonal antibodies, monoclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies. The antibody may be from recombinant sources and/or produced in transgenic animals.

The basic antibody structural unit is known to comprise a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one “light” (about 25 kDa) and one “heavy” chain (about 50-70 kDa). The amino-terminal portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain defines a constant region primarily responsible for effector function.

An “antibody fragment” as used herein may include any suitable antigen-binding fragment known in the art. The term “antibody fragment” includes, without limitation, Fv (a molecule comprising the VL and VH), single chain Fv (scFV; a molecule comprising the VL and VH connected by a peptide linker, Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, dsFv, ds-scFv, single domain antibodies (sdAB; molecules comprising a single variable domain and 3 CDR), and multivalent presentations of these. Also included are dimers, minibodies, diabodies, nanobodies, and multimers thereof, and bispecific antibody fragments. The antibody fragment of the present disclosure may be obtained by manipulation of a naturally occurring antibody (such as, but not limited to) enzymatic digestion, or may be obtained using recombinant methods.

In general, antibody molecules obtained from humans relate to any of the classes IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE and IgD, which differ from one another by the nature of the heavy chain present in the molecule. Certain classes have subclasses as well, such as IgG1, IgG2 (further divided into IgG2a and IgG2b), IgG3 and IgG4. Furthermore, in humans, the light chain may be a kappa chain or a lambda chain. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the antibody disclosed herein is an IgG antibody, optionally an IgG1 antibody.

Examples of antibodies contemplated for use in the methods described herein include, but are not limited to, therapeutic antibodies, such as abciximab, adalimumab, alemtuzumab, basiliximab, belimumab, bevacizumab, brentuximab vedotin, canakinumab, certolizumab, cetuximab, daclizumab, daratumumab, denosumab, eculizumab, efalizumab, golimumab, ibritumomab tiuxetan, infliximab, ipilimumab, muromonab-CD3, natalizumab, nivolumab, ofatumumab, omalizumab, palivizumab, panitumumab, pembrolizumab, rituximab, tocilizumab, atlizumab, tositumomab, trastuzumab and ustekinumab.

In one embodiment, the antibody is trastuzumab (Herceptin).

In another embodiment, the antibody is an anti-ricin antibody such as antibody D9 or humanized D9 (hD9) as described in PCT publication no. WO/2012/167346.

Also contemplated for use in the methods described herein are anti-epitope antibodies, including, but not limited to, anti-polyhistidine antibody, Penta-his antibody, anti-c-myc antibody, anti-myc antibody, anti-HA antibody, anti-hemagglutinin antibody, anti-FLAG antibody and anti-QCRL-1 antibody. In another embodiment, the protein is a serum or plasma protein such as a transport protein, regulatory protein, enzyme, protease inhibitor, clotting factor, lectin or globulin. Specific examples of these are alpha 1 antitrypsin, alpha 1 acid glycoprotein, alpha 1 fetoprotein, alpha2-macroglobulin, gamma globulins, beta-2 microglobulin, haptoglobin, ceruloplasm in, complement proteins, C-reactive protein (CRP), lipoproteins, transferrin, fibrino-

gen, prothrombin, thrombin, butyrylcholinesterase, acetylcholinesterase and plasma cholinesterases.

In one embodiment, the protein is butyrylcholinesterase (BuCheE). BuCheE is a cholinesterase enzyme and member of the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family of proteins. The enzyme is involved in the detoxification of poisons including organophosphate nerve agents and pesticides, and the metabolism of drugs including cocaine, heroin and aspirin.

Also provided herein is a vector comprising two separate RNAi cassettes, one targeting XylT and one targeting FucT. In one embodiment, the RNAi cassette targeting XylT comprises SEQ ID NO: 2 or a sequence having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity with SEQ ID NO: 2 and/or SEQ ID NO: 4 or a sequence having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity with SEQ ID NO: 4. In another embodiment, the RNAi cassette targeting FucT comprises SEQ ID NO: 5 or a sequence having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity with SEQ ID NO: 5 and/or SEQ ID NO: 6 or a sequence having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity with SEQ ID NO: 6.

In one embodiment, each cassette is driven by a promoter, optionally the 35S CaMV promoter. Optionally, the vector comprises SEQ ID NO: 1, or a sequence having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity with SEQ ID NO: 1. In another embodiment, the vector is pPFC1408 as set out in FIG. 1.

#### Methods

Further provided herein is a method of producing a protein in a plant, the method comprising:

- (a) introducing a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein into a plant or plant cell described herein and
- (b) growing the plant or plant cell to obtain a plant that expresses the protein,

wherein less than 10% of the total glycan on the protein, optionally less than 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2% or 1%, is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan and less than 3%, optionally less than 2% or 1% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan.

In one embodiment, the plant or plant cell is a plant or plant cell described herein, i.e., a genetically modified plant or plant cell with reduced  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosyltransferase and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosyltransferase activity compared to a wild type plant or plant cell, wherein less than 10% of the total glycan on a protein produced by the plant or plant cell is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan. In another embodiment, the plant or plant cell is a KDFX plant or plant cell.

In another embodiment, the protein is a recombinant protein. As used herein, the term "recombinant protein" refers to a protein that results from the expression of recombinant DNA. Recombinant DNA is DNA formed by laboratory methods of genetic recombination (such as molecular cloning) to create sequences that would not otherwise be found in the genome.

The phrase "introducing a nucleic acid molecule into a plant or plant cell" includes both the stable integration of the nucleic acid molecule into the genome of a plant cell to prepare a transgenic plant or plant cell as well as the transient integration of the nucleic acid into a plant or part thereof.

The nucleic acid molecule or vector containing the nucleic acid molecule may be introduced into the plant or plant cell using techniques known in the art including, without limitation, electroporation, an accelerated particle delivery method, a cell fusion method or by any other method to deliver the nucleic acid to a plant or plant cell, including *Agrobacterium* mediated delivery, or other bacterial delivery such as *Rhizobium* sp. NGR234, *Sinorhizobium meliloti* and *Mesorhizobium loti* (Chung et al., 2006).

The phrase "growing a plant or plant cell to obtain a plant that expresses protein" includes both growing transgenic plant cells into a mature plant as well as growing or culturing a mature plant that has received the nucleic acid molecules encoding the protein. One of skill in the art can readily determine the appropriate growth conditions in each case.

In one embodiment, plant expression vector(s) containing genes encoding the protein of interest (for example, antibody heavy chain and light chain genes) are introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* At542 or other suitable *Agrobacterium* isolates or other suitable bacterial species capable of introducing DNA to plants for transformation such as *Rhizobium* sp., *Sinorhizobium meliloti*, *Mesorhizobium loti* and other species (Broothaerts et al. 2005; Chung et al., 2006), by electroporation or other bacterial transformation procedures. For example, in one embodiment, the genetically modified plants described herein are seeded and grown in soil and then vacuum infiltrated with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strains harboring expression vectors for a protein of interest.

After selection of protein expressing primary transgenic plants, or concurrent with selection of protein expressing plants, derivation of homozygous stable transgenic plant lines may be performed. Primary transgenic plants would be grown to maturity, allowed to self-pollinate, and produce seed. Homozygosity would be verified by the observation of 100% resistance of seedlings on kanamycin plates (50 mg/L), or other selectable drug as indicated above. In one embodiment, a homozygous line with single T-DNA insertions, that are shown by molecular analysis to produce most amounts of protein, is chosen for breeding to homozygosity and seed production, ensuring subsequent sources of seed for homogeneous production of antibody by the stable transgenic or genetically modified crop (McLean et al., 2007; Olea-Popelka et al., 2005; Yu et al., 2008).

The protein may be purified or isolated from the plants using techniques known in the art, including homogenization, clarification of homogenate, affinity purification or other chromatographic methods. Homogenization is any process that crushes or breaks up plant tissues and cells and produces homogeneous liquids from plant tissues, such as using a blender, or juicer, or grinder, or pulverizer such as mortar and pestle, etc. Clarification involves either/and/or centrifugation, filtration, etc. Affinity purification uses Protein A, Protein G, Protein L, and/or antibodies that bind proteins.

Other methods take advantage of specific biochemical characteristics of the protein of interest, such as pI, charge, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, size, etc. Purification methods would be adapted for these characteristics, such as isoelectric focusing, cation or anion exchange, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, size exclusion, metal binding, specific ligand binding.

Another form of affinity chromatography uses an antibody or antiserum against the protein of interest.

Chromatography can be exchanged for batch processes involving resins designed for cation exchange, anion exchange, hydrophobic interaction, metal binding, specific ligand binding.

As well, specific combinations of more than one of these techniques can be used to purify a protein of interest.

The nucleic acid vectors encoding proteins described herein will also contain other elements suitable for the proper expression of the protein in the plant or plant cell. In particular, each vector will also contain a promoter that promotes transcription in plants or plant cells. Suitable promoters include, but are not limited to, cauliflower mosaic virus promoters (such as CaMV35S and 19S), nopaline synthase promoters, alfalfa mosaic virus promoter, and other plant virus promoters. Constitutive promoters, such as plant actin gene promoters, and histone gene promoters can also be used.

Inducible promoters, such as light-inducible promoters: ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase oxidase (a.k.a. RUBISCO) small subunit gene promoter; chlorophyll a/b binding (CAB) protein gene promoter; and other light inducible promoters may also be used. Other inducible promoters include chemically-inducible promoters, alcohol inducible promoters, and estrogen inducible promoters.

Synthetic promoters, such as the so-called superpromoter comprised of 3 mannopine synthase gene upstream activation sequences and the octopine synthase basal promoter sequence (Lee et al., 2007) can also be used.

Predicted promoters, such as can be found from genome database mining (Shahmuradov et al., 2003) may also be used.

The nucleic acid vectors will also contain suitable terminators useful for terminating transcription in the plant or plant cell. Examples of terminators include the nopaline synthase poly A addition sequence (nos poly A), cauliflower mosaic virus 19S terminator, actin gene terminator, alcohol dehydrogenase gene terminator, or any other terminator from the GenBank database.

The nucleic acid vectors may also include other components such as signal peptides that direct the polypeptide the secretory pathway of plant cells, such as the *Arabidopsis thaliana* basic chitinase SP (Samac et al., 1990) as described above.

Selectable marker genes can also be linked on the T-DNA, such as kanamycin resistance gene (also known as neomycin phosphotransferase gene II, or nptII), Basta resistance gene, hygromycin resistance gene, or others.

The following non-limiting Example is illustrative of the present disclosure:

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Procedure: Vector Construction, Development and Screening of Primary Transgenic Plants

A single RNAi expression vector based on the pBIN19 vector of Bevan, M. (1984) and the FucT and XylT sequences of Strasser et al (2008) was created. In particular, a single vector with 2 separate RNAi knockdown cassettes for each of XylT and FucT, each driven by the 35S CaMV promoter was produced and referred to as pPFC1408 (FIGS. 1 and 2).

SEQ ID NO: 1 provides the sequence of the pPFC1408 T-DNA region. The T-DNA region includes the following genetic elements:

Nucleic acids	Description	SEQ ID NO
1-148	LB, left border region	
169-475	nopaline synthase promoter	
476-1671	nptII coding sequence	
1672-1927	nopaline synthase terminator	
1964-2379	Cauliflower mosaic virus 35S enhancer and promoter	
2396-2711	XylT sense sequence	SEQ ID NO: 2
2712-2921	XylT intervening sequence	SEQ ID NO: 3
2922-3238	XylT antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO: 4
3246-3457	<i>Agrobacterium</i> gene 7 terminator	
3498-3913	Cauliflower mosaic virus 35S enhancer and promoter	
3941-4366	FucT sense sequence	SEQ ID NO: 5
4367-4576	XylT intervening sequence	SEQ ID NO: 3
4580-5010	FucT antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO: 6
5011-5222	<i>Agrobacterium</i> gene 7 terminator	
5257-5418	RB, right border region	

Seed for wild-type (WT) *Nicotiana benthamiana* cultivar (PI 555478; also referred to as TW16) was obtained from the US Department of Agriculture in 2014 and propagated for

initiation of development of the KDFX line mid-year. Briefly, WT *N. benthamiana* leaf discs were cut and exposed to an *Agrobacterium* At542 culture harboring pPFC1408 (vector designed to express fucosyl- and xylosyl-transferase RNAi knockdown cassettes). The leaf discs were grown on a selective medium to encourage callus growth only by those cells that had been transformed by the *Agrobacterium*. After small shoots emerged, they were transferred to a new medium to stimulate root growth. Finally, the rooted plants were transferred to soil in a controlled growth room, and allowed to grow and eventually produce seed. There were a total of 48 plants in this primary transgenic plant ( $T_0$ ) population. Total soluble protein was isolated from each plant and examined via ELISA ( $\alpha$ -HRP antibody) for  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose additions to endogenous protein. Of these 48 plants, transgenic plant #17 displayed lower amounts of  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose additions compared to that obtained with the Strasser  $\Delta$ XT/FT line (FIG. 3). Antibodies raised against horseradish peroxidase (HRP) display strong reactivity to xylose and plant-specific fucose linkages (TRETTER et al. 1993). Thus,  $\alpha$ -HRP primary antibodies are used as a screening tool to determine presence of those plant-specific monosaccharide linkages.

##### Production and Screening of Subsequent Generations of Transgenic Plants

Because primary transgenic plant #17 ( $T_0$ -17) displayed the lowest anti-HRP ELISA binding, it was self-pollinated to produce the  $T_1$  seed lot. This seed lot was a mixture of homozygous wild-type, hemizygous, and homozygous T-DNA insertions.

Fifty-one seeds from the  $T_1$  seed lot were grown, and the plant protein extracts were screened with the  $\alpha$ -HRP ELISA assay. Plants #17-07 and #17-26 had extremely low HRP binding, indicating low  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucose- and  $\beta$ 1,2-xylose-containing plant-specific glycans (FIG. 4). Genomic DNA from transgenic plants #17-07 and #17-26 were prepared by taking immature leaves from the shoot apical meristem and using the DNEasy Plant MiniKit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA samples were then quantified and sample purity was assessed using a NanoDrop 2000c spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Delaware, USA). DNA Samples were sent to the TCAG Next Generation Sequencing Facility at Sick Kids Hospital in Toronto, Ontario, for whole-genome Illumina HiSeq sequencing. Analysis identified homozygosity at three T-DNA insertion locations (for more details, see below); however, at the time of sequencing it was unclear which plant would be carried forward for line development. Based on plant health, #17-07 was chosen and was self-pollinated to produce the  $T_2$  seed lot.

Second generation transgenic plants ( $T_2$  seed lot) were grown and protein extracts were screened with anti-HRP ELISA. In total, 29 second generation transgenic plants were screened. Second generation transgenic plant number  $T_2$ -17-7-26 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.19+/-0.003 [mean; std. error]) compared with  $\Delta$ XT/FT (0.40+/-0.006 [mean; std. error]). See FIG. 5.

Illumina "next-generation" sequencing is powerful DNA sequencing method allowing for high throughput analysis due to multiple genome coverage. This technology was again used in order to sequence the genome of the  $T_2$ -17-7-26 plant. Sequencing returned 297,913,122 sequence pairs of data. Given that the *N. benthamiana* genome has an estimated size of over 3.5 Gb (Fernandez-Pozo et al., 2014) this dataset therefore provided 9.8-fold genome coverage assuming an even distribution of sequencing reads.

In order to locate genomic T-DNA insertions, the data set was searched for chimeric sequences having both *N. ben-*



*thamiana* genomic sequence as well as T-DNA right or T-DNA left border sequences (LB, RB) from pPFC1408 with a similarity fraction of at least 0.8 and length fraction of at least 0.2. These chimeric sequences were then browsed visually in order to identify the unique genomic DNA sequences that were contiguous with the LB and RB sequences of the T-DNA. Analysis of these chimeric sequence data revealed three independent T-DNA insertions in the genome of plant T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-26. Genomic DNA sequences associated with insertion sites 1 to 3 were identified in the Sol Genomics database for *N. benthamiana* (Fernandez-Pozo et al., 2014). These public database sequences were used as references to align genomic sequence components of chimeric sequences with specific regions of the *N. benthamiana* genome into which T-DNA insertions occurred. T-DNA insertion can cause deletions in genomic DNA. Indeed, assembly of the genomic T-DNA integration loci revealed that there were small amounts of genomic DNA absent from these insert sites. Among T-DNA insertions 1, 2 and 3 in the DNA of plant T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-26, 51 bp, 29 bp and 67 bp, respectively, were missing from associated native DNA sequences as reported in the Sol Genomics database for *N. benthamiana* (Fernandez-Pozo et al., 2014).

No evidence of each of these three deletion sequences could be found in the entire T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-26 genomic sequence dataset, indicating that this plant was homozygous at all three T-DNA loci. In support of triple homozygosity, genomic DNA of sibling plant T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-6, which also had low HRP binding (see FIG. 5) was likewise sequenced. Analysis of T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-6 DNA revealed both absence of the 29-bp sequence in association with T-DNA insertion 2 sequence, as well as presence of the 29-bp sequence but only in association with adjacent *N. benthamiana* genomic DNA sequence, indicating hemizyosity for this plant at this T-DNA insertion locus as well as the power of whole-genome sequence analysis for determination of genotype at a given locus.

Because second generation transgenic plant T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-26 was shown to be homozygous at all 3 T-DNA loci, it was self-pollinated and third generation transgenic plants were grown from its seed lot. Protein extracts were screened with anti-HRP ELISA. In total, 45 third generation transgenic plants were screened and plant number T<sub>3</sub>-17-7-26-9 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.27+/-0.013 [mean; std. error]) compared with ΔXT/FT (0.60+/-0.004 [mean; std. error]). See FIG. 6.

Genomic DNA was prepared from third generation transgenic plant number T<sub>3</sub>-17-7-26-9, which was also sequenced and analyzed in the same fashion as was its parent's DNA. This analysis confirmed that plant T<sub>3</sub>-17-7-26-9 was homozygous at all three T-DNA insertion loci. Therefore, plant T<sub>3</sub>-17-7-26-9 was self-pollinated to produce a fourth generation of transgenic plants.

Fourth generation transgenic plants (T<sub>4</sub>) were likewise grown and protein extracts were screened with anti-HRP ELISA. Note that 48 fourth generation transgenic plants were screened (see FIG. 7; note that not all plants are shown). Fourth generation transgenic plant number T<sub>4</sub>-17-7-26-9-3 was chosen to go forward for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.38+/-0.009 [mean; std. error]) compared with ΔXT/FT (0.63+/-0.010 [mean; std. error]).

Genomic DNA was prepared from third generation transgenic plant number T<sub>3</sub>-17-7-26-9, which was analyzed by PCR genotyping assay. This analysis confirmed that plant T<sub>3</sub>-17-7-26-9 was homozygous at all three T-DNA insertion loci. Therefore, plant T<sub>4</sub>-17-7-26-9-3 was self-pollinated to produce a fifth generation of transgenic plants.

Fifth generation transgenic plants (T<sub>5</sub>) were likewise grown and protein extracts were screened with anti-HRP ELISA. In total 30 fifth generation transgenic plants were

screened (see FIG. 8; not all plants are shown). Also, 30 ΔXT/FT plants were likewise screened. Fifth generation transgenic plant number T<sub>5</sub>-17-7-26-9-3-1 would be a likely choice to proceed with for line development based on low anti-HRP ELISA value (0.47+/-0.002 [mean; standard error]) compared with ΔXT/FT (0.78+/-0.007 [mean; standard error]).

Furthermore, in addition to fifth generation transgenic plant T<sub>5</sub>-17-7-26-9-3-1, four more plants (i.e., T<sub>5</sub>-17-7-26-9-3-9, T<sub>5</sub>-17-7-26-9-3-11, T<sub>5</sub>-17-7-26-9-3-12, and T<sub>5</sub>-17-7-26-9-3-10) have all been self-pollinated. Progeny from all 5 of these T<sub>5</sub> transgenic plants will be analyzed with the anti-HRP ELISA to demonstrate stable inheritance of the knock-down phenotype for the FucT and XylT genes.

#### Sequence Data Revealed that 2 of 3 T-DNA Loci Have Complex Insertions

Sequence analysis revealed that two of the three T-DNA insertions were more complex than a simple, single insertion of the T-DNA region of pPFC1408 (see FIG. 9). T-DNA insertion 1 is a simple, single and complete T-DNA insertion that incorporated 5171 base pairs of the 5418 bp T-DNA sequence of pPFC1408 given in FIG. 2 and SEQ ID NO: 1. T-DNA insertion 1 did not incorporate 117 base pairs from the left side of the left border (LB) of that 5418 bp T-DNA sequence and likewise did not incorporate 130 base pairs from the right side of the right border (RB) sequence of that 5418 T-DNA sequence.

T-DNA insertions 2 and 3 have complex insertions. Insertion 2 is a double, inverted insertion consisting of two complete T-DNA regions, each of similar, but non-identical, size to that of insertion 1. The double insertions at this locus have opposite orientations, with their LB sequences being adjacent and their RB sequences being at opposite ends of this complex insertion (FIG. 9). Furthermore, insertion 2 is of 10383 bp, and contains complete and duplicate sequences of the two RNAi genes of interest: namely, the FucT-targeting RNAi gene and the XylT-targeting RNAi gene.

Insertion 3 is a double, tandem insertion consisting of two truncated T-DNA regions. The truncations are similar in that they both involve deletions of more than 2.7 kilobase pairs (kbp) of DNA sequence from and including the entire LB. Furthermore, T-DNA insertion 3 does not contain a complete XylT-targeting RNAi gene; however, it does contain 2 complete FucT-targeting RNAi genes. Sequence data suggest that this insertion is of 5033 bp (FIG. 9).

FIG. 10 gives sequence alignments of the three T-DNA insertion sites with corresponding *Nicotiana benthamiana* genomic DNA sequences from the Sol Genomics Network *N. benthamiana* genome sequencing project (Fernandez-Pozo et al., 2014; solgenomics.net).

#### A PCR Assay was Developed to Demonstrate Genotype for Each of Three T-DNA Insertion Loci

Knowledge of DNA sequences at each T-DNA insertion locus allowed for development of PCR-based assays for determination of genotype at each of these loci. Oligonucleotide primers were designed to be specific for binding to T-DNA sequence or for binding to flanking genomic sequence about each insertion locus. Table 1 gives each of these oligonucleotide sequences, as well as diagnostic sizes for T-DNA insertion-specific or genomic DNA-specific (i.e., "no-insertion") PCR products. PCR reactions were performed for each of the three T-DNA loci using these primers; see FIG. 11. As seen in this figure, T<sub>4</sub> generation plant T<sub>4</sub>-17-7-26-9-3 is confirmed to be homozygous at all 3 T-DNA loci, as it has the smaller diagnostic PCR product predicted for each locus-specific reaction as given in Table 1. Also in FIG. 11, DNA from TW16 wild type plants are

shown to be homozygous for lack of insertions (i.e., no insertion or null insertions) at each locus by virtue of having the larger diagnostic PCR product sizes for each of the three T-DNA locus specific reactions.

tion 3 provides very little knock-down of xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities. Furthermore, homozygosity at 2 T-DNA loci (insertions 1 and 2) provides for increased knockdown of xylosyltransferase and fucosyl-

TABLE 1

Oligonucleotide primers and diagnostic PCR product sizes for 3 T-DNA insert loci.					
T-DNA Insert	Primer name	Binding site	Sequence (5'→3')	Predicted PCR product size (bp)	
				T-DNA insert	Genomic
Insert#1	TD-RB-F1	Insert1, T-DNA	GGCCGGCCTTAATTAAAGATT (SEQ ID NO: 7)	250	—
	KFX-Ins1-3G1	Insert1, 3' genome flank	AAACTTCCGTGCTTCTCCA (SEQ ID NO: 8)		454
	KFX-Ins1-5G1	Insert1, 5' genome flank	TTGCACTTGTGTGGGAATG (SEQ ID NO: 9)	—	
Insert#2	TD-RB-F1	Insert2, T-DNA	GGCCGGCCTTAATTAAAGATT (SEQ ID NO: 7)	234 +	—
	KFX-Ins2-3G1	Insert2, 3' genome flank	GCATGTCCACTTGACACACC (SEQ ID NO: 10)	205	358
	KFX-Ins2-5G1	Insert2, 5' genome flank	GACCTAAATCGTGGGTTTATGC (SEQ ID NO: 11)		
Insert#3	KFX-Ins3-3G1	Insert3, 3' genome flank	AAGGGGAACCGGTCTAGTTG (SEQ ID NO: 12)	—	1000
	KFX-Ins3-5G66	Insert3, 5' genome flank	TCTGCCATTCACTTCCATCC (SEQ ID NO: 13)	500	
	TD-PXT-F3	Insert3, T-DNA	GGTATGCTCCTTCTTGTTC (SEQ ID NO: 14)		—

These PCR assays were also used to determine the genotypes of 64 more T<sub>1</sub> generation plants (i.e., in addition to the 51 T<sub>1</sub> generation plants screened with the anti-HRP ELISA as shown in FIG. 6). (These 64 additional T<sub>1</sub> generation plants are referred to as “KDFX-17-x of 2016” where x=1 to 64.) From among these 64 plants, as seen in FIG. 11, T<sub>1</sub> generation plant KDFX-17-6 of 2016 was determined to be hemizygous at each of the 3 T-DNA insertion loci by virtue of having both the larger and the smaller diagnostic PCR product sizes for each of the three T-DNA locus-specific reactions. Dual presence of both product sizes for hemizygotes at each T-DNA locus demonstrates the robustness of these diagnostic PCR assays.

Among the 64 more T<sub>1</sub> generation plants described in the above paragraph, plants with six different genotypes were identified: wild-type revertant (i.e., homozygous for no insertions or null-T-DNA insertions at each of the three T-DNA loci); homozygote for T-DNA insertion 1 only (note that two plants of this genotype were identified; see FIG. 12); homozygote for T-DNA insertion 2 only; homozygote for T-DNA insertion 3 only; homozygote for both T-DNA insertions 1 and 2 (therefore, homozygous for null-T-DNA insertion at locus 3); and homozygote for T-DNA insertions 1 and 3 only (therefore, homozygous for null-T-DNA insertion at locus 2). These plants were screened with the anti-HRP ELISA and compared with ΔXT/FT (Strasser et al. (2008)), TW16 wild-type and T<sub>5</sub> generation plant 17-7-26-9-3 as controls (see FIG. 12). Note that among the 3 individual T-DNA insertion loci, homozygosity at insertion 1 provides the best knock-down of xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities, while homozygosity at inser-

transferase activities, being better than the ΔXT/FT control and similar to the T<sub>5</sub> generation plant 17-7-26-9-3 triple homozygote control.

Without being bound by theory, it is suggested that the multiple and complete T-DNA insertions at locus 1 and locus 2, which provide 3 complete FucT-targeting RNAi genes and 3 complete XylT-targeting RNAi genes, confer the improved RNAi knockdown of FucT- and XylT-activities over the ΔXT/FT line of Strasser et al. (2008) because ΔXT/FT may only possess single RNAi genes targeting FucT and XylT.

Furthermore, without being bound by theory, it is suggested that T-DNA insertion 3, which provides 2 complete FucT-targeting RNAi genes, also confers RNAi knockdown of FucT-activity; however, the anti-HRP ELISA is not sensitive enough to demonstrate this for the plant that is a single homozygote for T-DNA insertion 3 only (shown in FIG. 12).

For this research and development program, five generations of transgenic plants plus their progenitor cohort of T<sub>0</sub> primary transgenic plants were produced, each having individual plants shown with lower anti-HRP ELISA values than the ΔXT/FT plant line (Strasser et al., 2008); see Table 2. In this table, it can be seen that as the development of the plant line progressed through the generations, plants chosen for each generation had further improved anti-HRP ELISA values as compared with the ΔXT/FT plant line until generation T<sub>3</sub>, after which the ELISA assay started to show sensitivity limits. This is because lesser ELISA reactivity was occurring in latter generations due to increasing improvements in knocking-down of xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities. Thus, ELISA development times required lengthening for development of the ELISA assay signal, causing reduced assay sensitivity.

TABLE 2

Summary of generation analyses using anti-HRP ELISA. Primary transgenic plants ( $T_0$ ) plus five generations of progeny plants were screened to identify individual plants to produce seed for subsequent generations

	$\Delta$ X $T$ /F $T$ (avg. +/- SE)	Chosen plant (#: avg. +/- SE)	Generation (avg. +/- SE)	
48	0.26 +/- 0.001	0.18 +/- 0.001	0.94 +/- 0.034	17
51	0.22 +/- 0.003	0.13 +/- 0.001	0.26 +/- 0.160	17-7
29	0.40 +/- 0.006	0.19 +/- 0.003	0.29 +/- 0.003	17-7-26
45	0.60 +/- 0.004	0.27 +/- 0.013	0.39 +/- 0.017	17-7-26-9
48	0.63 +/- 0.010	0.38 +/- 0.009	0.54 +/- 0.015	17-7-29-9-3
30	0.78 +/- 0.007	0.47 +/- 0.002	0.62 +/- 0.019	17-7-26-9-3-1

Thus a more sensitive assay was required for showing knockdown of xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities. Plants from two generations were grown and used for transient expression of a monoclonal antibody, which was purified and sent for mass spectrometry analysis (MS) at the diagnostic laboratory of the National Research Council of Canada (NRC, Ottawa); see Table 3. This occurred at 2 separate occasions, and the same monoclonal antibody was similarly and coincidentally expressed in  $\Delta$ X $T$ /F $T$  plants to provide for comparison. MALDI-TOF/TOF MS analyses were performed on glycans released from the

purified monoclonal antibodies by PNGase A. The table shows that glycans from a pool of 6  $T_2$  offspring plants of plant  $T_1$ : 17-7, and the glycans from a pool of 6  $T_3$  offspring plants of plant  $T_2$ : 17-7-26, had at least 6-fold less fucosylated glycan compared with the glycans of  $\Delta$ X $T$ /F $T$  samples (compare percentage values given in Table 3 for fucosylation species Hex<sub>3</sub>Fuc<sub>1</sub>HexNac<sub>4</sub>, of calculated mass 1835.9). Note that xylosylated glycans were not detected in any of these samples (confirmed by LC-ESI-MS of glycans on tryptic fragments produced from the same monoclonal antibody samples; data not shown).

TABLE 3

MALDI-TOF/TOF mass spectroscopy analysis of glycans from antibody produced in  $\Delta$ X $T$ /F $T$  and KDFX plant hosts: generation analysis.

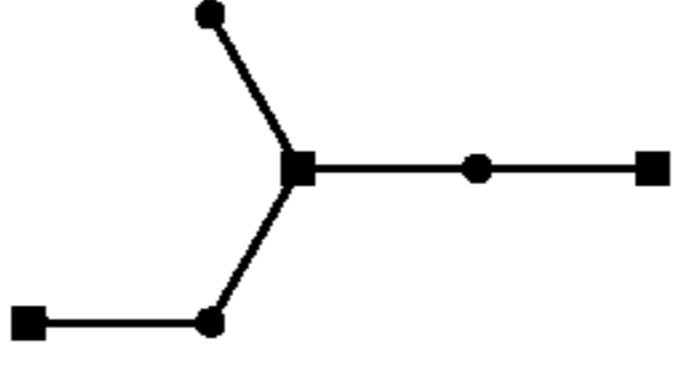
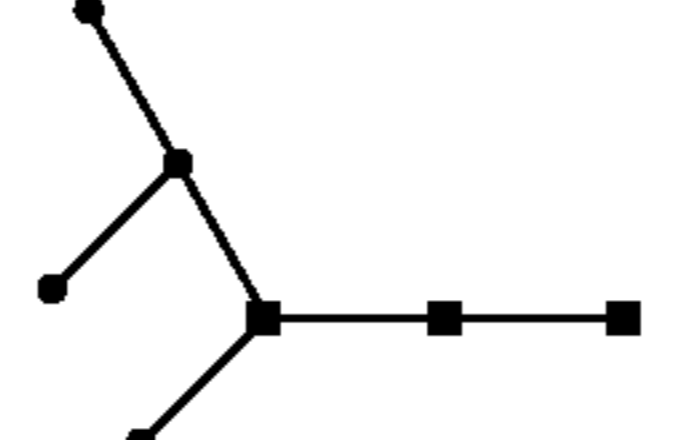
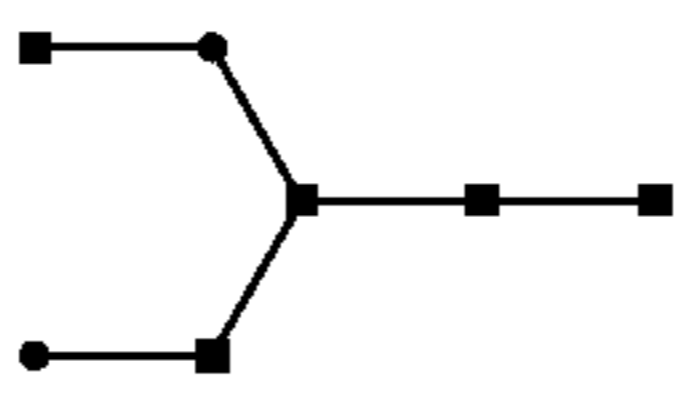
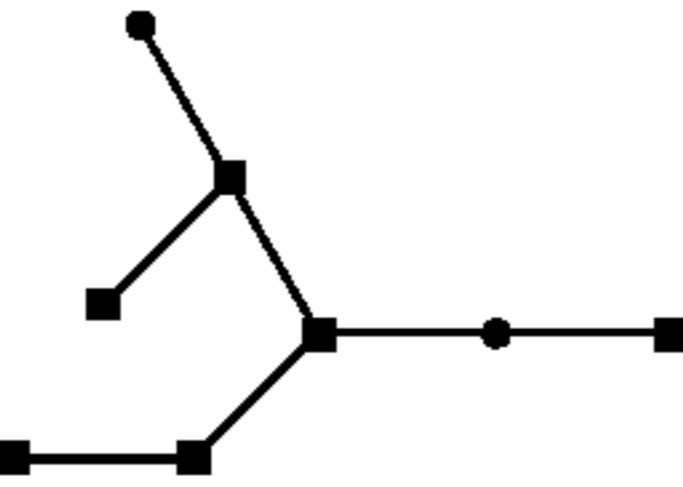
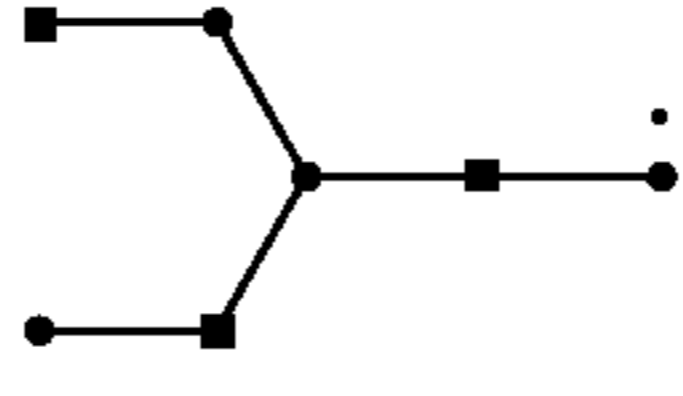
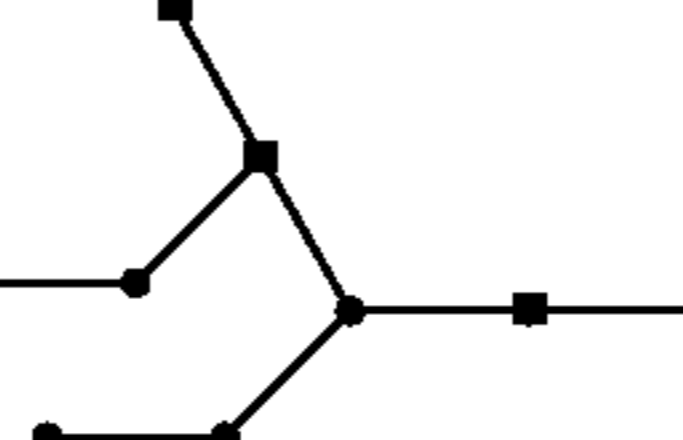
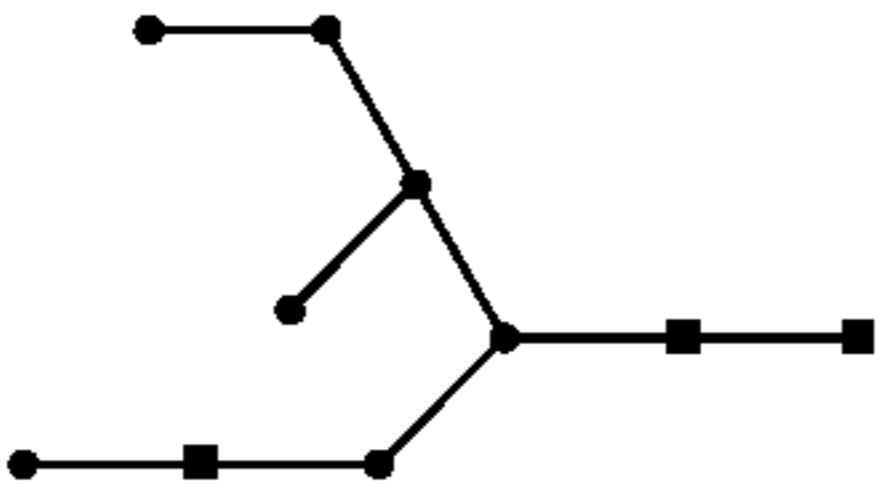
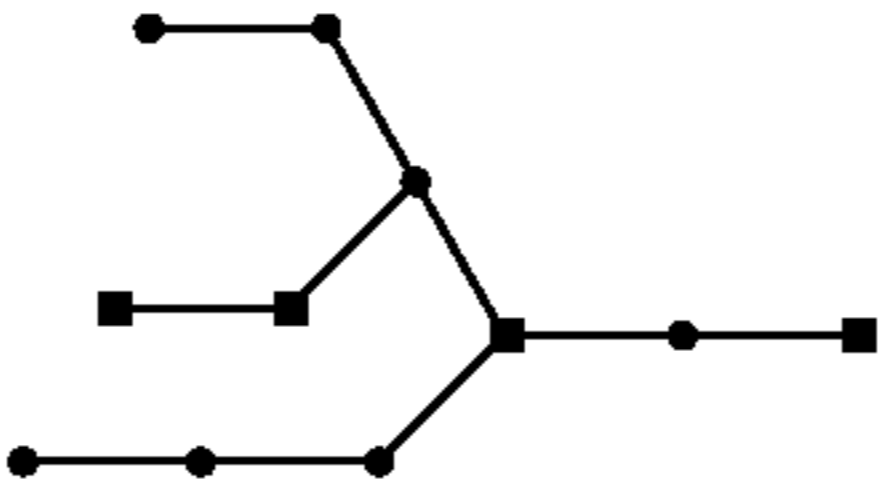
Det. ion [M + Na] <sup>+</sup>	Cal. Mass [M + Na] <sup>+</sup>	Compositions	Structure	Relative abundance (%)			
				2015 Sep. 22 $\Delta$ X $T$ /F $T$	2015 Dec. 8 $\Delta$ X $T$ /F $T$	2015 Sep. 22 17-7:T <sub>2</sub>	2015 Dec. 8 17-7-26:T <sub>3</sub>
1416.7	1416.7	Hex <sub>3</sub> HexNac <sub>3</sub>		8.5	11.1	8.5	10.5
1579.8	1579.8	Hex <sub>5</sub> HexNac <sub>2</sub>		3.7	6.0	4.1	4.8
1661.8	1661.9	Hex <sub>3</sub> HexNac <sub>4</sub>		69.3	55.8	76.1	73.6
1783.9	1783.9	Hex <sub>6</sub> HexNac <sub>2</sub>		2.0	0	2.3	0
1835.9	1835.9	Hex <sub>3</sub> Fuc <sub>1</sub> HexNac <sub>4</sub>		10.4	14.4	1.6	2.4
1988.0	1988.0	Hex <sub>7</sub> HexNac <sub>2</sub>		2.8	4.8	3.2	2.7

TABLE 3-continued

MALDI-TOF/TOF mass spectroscopy analysis of glycans from antibody produced in ΔXT/FT and KDFX plant hosts: generation analysis.				Relative abundance (%)			
Det. ion [M + Na] <sup>+</sup>	Cal. Mass [M + Na] <sup>+</sup>	Compositions	Structure	2015 Sep. 22 ΔXT/FT	2015 Dec. 8 ΔXT/FT	2015 Sep. 22 17-7:T <sub>2</sub>	2015 Dec. 8 17-7-26:T <sub>3</sub>
2192.1	2192.1	Hex <sub>9</sub> HexNAc <sub>2</sub>		1.7	3.9	1.9	2.7
2396.2	2396.2	Hex <sub>9</sub> HexNAc <sub>2</sub>		1.6	4.0	2.1	3.2

Trastuzumab antibody was transiently expressed in ΔXT/FT or KDFX host plants and treated with PNGase A to release glycans, which were analyzed using 4800 MALDI-TOF/TOF (Applied Biosystems). Detected ion and calculated mass for eight glycan species are given in the two leftmost columns. Glycan species composition and structure are given in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> columns from the left, where filled circles signify mannose (Hex), filled squares signify N-acetylglucosamine (HexNAc), and filled triangle signifies fucose (Fuc). Relative percentage abundances of each glycan species are given for two independent samples pooled from several ΔXT/FT plants (ΔXT/FT), for one sample pooled from several KDFX T<sub>2</sub> generation plants of T<sub>1</sub>-17-7 (17-7:T<sub>2</sub>), and for one sample pooled from several KDFX T<sub>3</sub> generation plants of T<sub>2</sub>-17-7-26 (17-7-26:T<sub>3</sub>), with analyses being performed on either 2015 Sep. 22 or 2015 Dec. 8. Xylosylated species were not detected in any sample. Note that the two ΔXT/FT samples contain, on average, 6-fold greater Hex<sub>3</sub> Fuc<sub>1</sub> HexNAc<sub>4</sub> fucosylated glycan species than the KDFX T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> generation samples.

Thus, the knockdown lines described herein are superior to prior art plant lines for reduced xylosyltransferase and fucosyltransferase activities.

Lastly, antibody expression in T<sub>5</sub> generation offspring from plant 17-7-26-9-3 was compared with wild-type progenitor (TW16) and ΔXT/FT plant lines. Three different monoclonal antibodies (mAb1-3) were transiently expressed in several plants from this generation and compared with expression in wild-type *N. benthamiana* (USDA PI 555478, aka TW16) and ΔXT/FT plants (see FIG. 13). All plants were seeded on the same date and grown in a greenhouse in soil, then vacuum infiltrated with cocktails of *Agrobacte-*

*rium tumefaciens* strains harboring expression vectors for three different mAbs (using vectors pPFC0058, pPFC0904 and pPFC0607), all at OD<sub>600</sub>=0.2. Total leaves were harvested from plants for each treatment after 7 days, homogenized in buffer, extracts were clarified by centrifugation, and mAb expression was measured using a BLItz biosensor unit (fortéBio/Pall) equipped with protein A biosensor tips. Average mAb expression (mg mAb/kg fresh weight) +/- standard errors are given for 4 plants per antibody treatment. As can be seen in the figure, each of the 3 mAbs were expressed in progeny of T<sub>4</sub> generation plant 17-7-26-9-3 as well as or better than in either of the other 2 plant lines.

TABLE 4

Sequences		
SEQ ID	pPFC1408	ctgatgggctgacctgatcgagtggtgattttgtgccgagctgccggtcg
NO: 1	T-DNA	gggagctgtggctggctggcaggatataatgtggtgtaacaaatt
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		taatggcgccgctcgacgatcatgagcggagaataagggagtcagtt
		atgacccccgcgatgacgcgggacaagccgttttacgtttggaactgac
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		aatccaaataatctgcaccggatctggatcgtttcgcatgattgaacaag
		atggattgcacgcaggttctccggccgcttgggtggagaggctatccggc
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		acgacgggcttcttgcgcagctgtgctcgacgtgtcactgaagcggg
		aaggactggctgctatggggcgaagtgcggggcaggatctcctgtcat
		ctcaccttctcctgcccagaaagtatccatcatggctgatgcaatgccc
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		tggcgatgctgcttgcgcaatcatgggtggaataagccgcttttctg
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		accgccccttctatgaaaggttgggcttcggaatcgttttccgggacgc
		cggtggatgatcctccagcgcggggatctcatgctggagttcttcgccc
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TABLE 4-continued

Sequences

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TABLE 4-continued

Sequences		
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SEQ ID NO: 3	IVS (from pPFC1408)	actgcacggatgctcctcttcttctgttcatggatcatgatccttatatgagc agggaaagtccagtttagactttagttagttactcttcgttataggattt ggatttcttgcgtgtttatggttt agtttccctcctttgatgaataaaat tgaatcttgatgagtttcatatccatgttgtgaatcttttgcagacgca gctagg
SEQ ID NO: 4	XylT antisense (from pPFC1408)	accgcataagaccctccaaat at atgggatggactccaatcctttccat tgagcaatcagagcaaaatgggggcct at attcgctgcttataatttct agtattacagcttttgggtgctgcagaaactatgtgggttagacctgctcca tgagcacaacaatgacaaaagcatctggattgctcgaacttgctctttc atggacatgtgggcaacaatccactaattacatttaatttgactccgag tggtttaaggcccagctctttatggaatcaaatcttgctctcattgcta atctagagctc
SEQ ID NO: 5	FucT sense (from pPFC1408)	ggatccttggcagcggctttcatttctaatgtgggtgctcgcaactccgt ttgcaagctttagaagcccttgaaaggcaaatatcagaattgactcttat ggaagtgtcatcataacagggatggaagagttgacaaagtggcagcactg aagcgttaccagtttagcctggcttttgggaattctaatgaggaggactat gtaactgaaaaattcttccagctctctggtagctgggtcaatccctgtggg gttgggtgctccaaacatccaagactttgcgccttctcctaatcagtttta cacattaaagagataaaagatgctgaatcaattgccaatccatgaagtac cttgctcaaaaccctattgcatataatgagtcattaaggtggaagttgag ggcccatctgatggattc
SEQ ID NO: 6	FucT anti-sense (from pPFC1408)	ggatccatcagatgggcctcaaacttccacctaatgactcatttatatgc aatagggttttgagcaaggtacttcatggattggcaattgattcagcatc ttttatctctttaatgtgtaaaactgaataggagaaggcgcaagctcttg gatgttggagcaccaccacaggattgaccagctaccagagactg aaagaattttcagttacatagtcctcctcattagaattccaaaagccag gctaaactggtaacgcttcaagtctgccaactttgtcaactcttccatccct gttatgatgacaacttccataagagtcattctgatatttgcccttcaag ggcttctaaagcttgcaaacggaagttgcgagcaccacaattagaaatgaa agccgctgccacgtacgcctagg
SEQ ID NO: 7	TD-RB-F1	ggccggccttaattaagatt
SEQ ID NO: 8	KFX-Ins1-3G1	aaactttccgtgcttctcca
SEQ ID NO: 9	KFX-Ins1-5G1	ttgcactttgtgtgggaatg
SEQ ID NO: 10	KFX-Ins2-3G1	gcatgtccacttgacacacc
SEQ ID NO: 11	KFX-Ins2-5G1	gacctaaatcgtgggtttatgc
SEQ ID NO: 12	KFX-Ins3-3G1	aaggggaaccggtctagttg
SEQ ID NO: 13	KFX-Ins3-5G66	tctgccattcaccacttccatcc
SEQ ID NO: 14	TD-PXT-F3	ggatgctcctcttcttgttc
SEQ ID NO: 15	KDFX Insert 1 5171 BP	ataacacattgcgagcgtttttaaactgactgattaatggcgcgccgtcgac gatcatgagcggagaattaaggagtcacgttatgacccccgcgatgacg cgggacaagcgttttaccgtttggaactgacagaaccgcaactggaagga gccactcagccggggtttctggagtttaatgagctaagcacatcagtcag aaaccattattgcgcgttcaaaagtgcctaaaggtcactatcagctagcaa atatttcttgcataaaatgctccactgacgttccataaattccctcggta tccaattagagtctcatattcactctcaatccaaataatctgcaccggatc tggatcgtttcgcatgattgaacaagatggattgcacgcaggttctccggc cgcttgggtggagaggctatccggctatgactgggcacaacagacaatcgg ctgctctgatgccgcgtgttccggctgcagcgcagggcgcccggttct tttgtcaagaccgacctgtccgggtccctgaatgaactgcaggacgagggc

TABLE 4-continued

Sequences

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TABLE 4-continued

		Sequences
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TABLE 4-continued

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TABLE 4-continued

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TABLE 4-continued

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TABLE 4-continued

Sequences
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## DEPOSIT

A deposit of at least 625 seeds of *Nicotiana benthamiana* cultivar KDFX was made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Va. 20110 USA on Mar. 17, 2022 pursuant to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, Rule 10.2. The deposit has been assigned ATCC Accession number PTA-127135.

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## SEQUENCE LISTING

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<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct

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```

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```

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```

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```

```

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```

```

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aattgccaat	accatgaagt	accttgctca	aaaccctatt	gcatataatg	agtcattaag	4080
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cgttatagga	tttgatttc	ttgcgtggtt	atggttttag	ttccctcct	ttgatgaata	4260
aaattgaatc	ttgtatgagt	ttcatatcca	tgttgatgaat	ctttttgcag	acgcagctag	4320
gtccggatcc	atcagatggg	ccctcaaact	tccaccttaa	tgactcatta	tatgcaatag	4380
ggttttgagc	aaggacttc	atggatttgg	caattgatcc	agcatctttt	atctctttaa	4440
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tatttctgaa	tttaaacttg	catcaataaa	tttatgtttt	tgcttggact	ataaacctg	4920
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<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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<210> SEQ ID NO 19  
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 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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<210> SEQ ID NO 21  
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<400> SEQUENCE: 21

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 23  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 24  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 25  
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atagtttaaa ctgaaggcgg gaaacg 86

<210> SEQ ID NO 26  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 27  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
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<400> SEQUENCE: 27

acaatcttta atta 14

<210> SEQ ID NO 28  
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<210> SEQ ID NO 29  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

tttgnttttg gtacgttcag attgctttc 29

<210> SEQ ID NO 30  
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<220> FEATURE:  
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct  
  
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 <212> TYPE: DNA  
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<400> SEQUENCE: 36

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<210> SEQ ID NO 37

<211> LENGTH: 86

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

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<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 50

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

gaacaagatg ccaatgggaa aatcaatgg agtggtaaaa gaacttcaga 50

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The invention claimed is:

1. A genetically modified *Nicotiana benthamiana* plant, plant part or plant cell wherein the plant, plant part or plant cell comprises

(a) a first T-DNA insertion consisting of the reverse complement of SEQ ID NO: 15;

(b) a second T-DNA insertion consisting of SEQ ID NO: 16; and

(c) a third T-DNA insertion consisting of the reverse complement of SEQ ID NO: 17,

wherein seeds comprising said first, second, and third T-DNA insertions have been deposited at the ATCC under Accession No. PTA-127135.

2. A method of producing a protein in a plant, comprising:  
 (a) introducing a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein into the *Nicotiana benthamiana* plant, plant part or plant cell of claim 1 and  
 (b) growing the plant, plant part or plant cell to obtain a plant that expresses the protein.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein less than 10% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\alpha$ 1,3-fucosylated glycan and less than 3% of the total glycan on the protein is  $\beta$ 1,2-xylosylated glycan.
4. The method of claim 2, wherein the protein is a glycoprotein.
5. The method of claim 2, wherein the protein is an antibody.

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